

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1870.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

CLASSES on the Subjects of the Further Examination for selected Candidates.—Sanskrit, Prof. Goldstick, Ph.D.—Arabic, Prof. Rieu, Ph.D.—Persian, Prof. Rieu, Ph.D.—Hindustani, Prof. Abdoolah-Bengali, Prof. Tagore—Gujarati, Prof. Saorji—Hindu Law, Prof. Tagore—Jurisprudence, Prof. Sharpe, LL.D.—Political Economy, Prof. Waley, M.A.

Prospectuses may be had at the Office of the College.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August 25, 1863.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, under the Superintendence of GEORGE DAWSON, M.A., will be OPEN for PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, on and after MONDAY, September 21st.—Prospectus of terms, &c. may be had on application at the Office of the College.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The Office of LECTURER in NATURAL PHILOSOPHY being now VACANT, the Council are ready to receive APPLICATIONS for the same.—For Particulars, apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT will OPEN on THURSDAY, the 1st of October, with an Introductory Lecture at 8 p.m., by Prof. Garrod, M.D. F.R.S. A Prospectus, containing full particulars, may be obtained on application, or by letter marked "King's College," addressed to the Secretary's Office, King's College, London.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—WARNEFORD SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Council of King's College, London, hereby give notice, that the following Scholarships for the Encouragement of the previous Education of Medical Students will be given in October, 1863, viz.—Two Scholarships, of the value of 200, per annum each, to be held for three years, and Three Scholarships, of the value of 200, per annum each, to be held for two years.

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1. Divinity.—The Book of Genesis; the Gospel according to St. Luke, in Greek; the Church Catechism, with Scripture Proofs.
2. The Greek and Latin Classics.—Xenophon, Anabasis, Book II. Virgil, Georgics, Book I. Æneid, Book VI.
3. English Language and History.—Cowper's Task; the reign of Charles I.
4. Mathematics.—Arithmetic, as far as including Quadratic Equations; Euclid, Book I.; Book II. except Props. 8, 9, 10; Book III.
5. The Modern Languages.—French—De la Grandeur et de la Décadence des Romains, par Montesquieu; German—Gross-Hofinger's Erbschmerz Karl von Österreich.

An equal number of marks is assigned to each of the five subjects. A want of sufficient knowledge in Divinity absolutely disqualifies from further examination; but Candidates may omit any other subjects which they think proper.

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2. Metallurgy.—By John Perry, M.A. F.R.S.
3. Natural History.—By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy.—By Warington W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S.
5. Mining.—By T. W. W. W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S.
6. Geology.—By T. W. W. W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S.
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THE BRITISH MUSEUM will be CLOSED on the 1st, and RE-OPENED on the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1863. No Visitor can possibly be admitted from the 1st to the 7th September inclusive.

A. PANIZZI, Principal Librarian.

British Museum, August 29, 1863.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE OCTOBER 1, with an Introductory Address by Mr. PEARCE, at 4 o'clock P.M.

LECTURES.

Medicine.—Dr. Black and Dr. Kirkes.
Surgery.—Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Coote.
Descriptive Anatomy.—Mr. Skay and Mr. Holden.
Physiology and General Anatomy.—Mr. Savory.
Chemistry.—Dr. Frankland and Dr. Odling.
Demonstrators of Anatomy.—Mr. Callender and Mr. Smith.
Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy.—Dr. Andrew.

SUMMER SESSION, commencing MAY 1, 1864.

Materia Medica.—Dr. Farre.
 Botany.—Dr. Harris.
 Forensic Medicine.—Dr. Martin.
 Midwifery.—Dr. Greenhalgh.
 Comparative Anatomy.—Mr. Callender.
 Practical Chemistry.—Dr. Frankland and Dr. Odling.

The Hospital contains 650 Beds, and Clinical Lectures are delivered—On the Medical Cases, by Dr. Burrows, Dr. Farre and Dr. Black; On the Surgical Cases, by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Skay and Mr. Paeet; and on Diseases of Women, by Dr. Greenhalgh.

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The SESSION of 1863-64 will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 1.

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House Surgeons.—Dr. Rawdon and Mr. Nash.
Surgeons.—Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Long, Mr. E. R. Bickersteth.
Dental Surgeon.—Mr. Snape.

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LECTURES.—WINTER SESSION.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Mr. Long, F.R.C.S.E., and Mr. E. R. Bickersteth, F.R.C.S. Edin., Surgeons to the Royal Infirmary.
Principles and Practice of Medicine.—J. Cameron, M.D., M.R.C.P., Physician to the Southern Hospital.
Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology.—Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Mr. F. D. Fletcher, Surgeon to the Liverpool Workhouse Hospital; A. H. Waters, M.D., M.R.C.P., Physician to the Northern Hospital; F. Graham, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Chemistry and Pharmacy.—J. B. Edwards, Ph.D.
For further particulars apply to the Secretary of the School, Mr. FLETCHER, 13, Mornington-terrace.

THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH

FOURTEENTH TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the FUNDS of the principal CHARITIES in the County of Norfolk and the City of Norwich, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of September, and four following days, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Royal Family. Madlle. Pieters, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Weiss, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Palmer, and Madlle. Trebelli; Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Bettini, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Santley, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Bozzini.

On MONDAY Evening, 'Judas Macabreus.'

On WEDNESDAY Morning, a new Oratorio, entitled 'Joshua,' by Mr. Silas; a Selection of Sacred Music, by Pergolesi, Haydn, Rossini, Cherubini, Beethoven, and Handel; and a Scene from Mr. Leslie's 'Immanuel.'

On THURSDAY Morning, 'Elijah,' by Mr. Silas; a Selection of Sacred Music, by Pergolesi, Haydn, Rossini, Cherubini, Beethoven, and Handel; and a Scene from Mr. Leslie's 'Immanuel.'

On FRIDAY Morning, 'The Messiah,' by Mr. Silas; a Selection of Sacred Music, by Pergolesi, Haydn, Rossini, Cherubini, Beethoven, and Handel; and a Scene from Mr. Leslie's 'Immanuel.'

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY Evenings, Grand Miscellaneous Concerts, including Mr. Benedict's Cantata, 'Richmond Court de Lion,' Mr. Cusins's 'Serenade,' and Selections from popular Operas and the musical productions of eminent composers. The Band and Chorus will consist of about 400 Performers.

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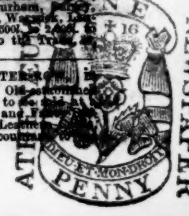
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Prospectuses may be had at the College.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

LITERATURE

Sea Songs and Ballads. By Dibdin and Others. (Bell & Baily.)

ENGLAND, the greatest nation ocean-born and billow-bred, has been lifted by the heaving sea-waves into a prouder position than that of old Rome when she sat on her seven hills and called herself Mistress of the World. The ocean influence has been one of the mightiest of those influences which have conduced to her present greatness and glory. The sovereignty of the sea has enabled her to attain the most stable power ever reared on a floating foundation. The sea-spirit has passed into our race, with the Norse gleam of fire and sword; quickened the blood with a lustier life, and filled the breast with a larger breath of freedom. Yet that voice of the sea, for ever sounding through England's heart, has never obtained adequate expression in our poetry. Our early writers did not take kindly to the sea. Chaucer seems to have had a positive aversion to it. If he ever ventured upon it, the first heaving made him sick; and if it blew a gale, he, like Panurge, wished himself safe on dry land, with somebody kicking him, to be sure of his footing! He was glad to get back to his oak-sheltered lanes, green, sunny glade, and purple-shadowed moorland. Shakespeare, having all the characteristics that we call "English," of course included a love of the sea; but he loved it most when on dry land. He was at heart an inland man. He could call spirits from the deep, but was not so sure that they would come when he did call. He once bade the "Tempest" arise; but having quietly laid it again, broke his wand and buried it. We believe he desired to die a dry death. Milton cares little for the sea. The Queen Anne men cut but a sorry figure when afloat. Dryden labours heavily, and rolls in the trough like the Great Eastern with her helm gone. Campbell has three or four times matched his theme with music, and left us ballads worthy of their subject, in spite of an alloy of pinchbeck in his gold. Much as we admire the songs and lyrics of Barry Cornwall, we only acknowledge his freshwater sovereignty. He is no sea-king amongst the poets. He has not grasped the facts nor shadowed forth the image of the sea. His sea-poetry does not bite nor leave the salt virtue stinging the blood. Allan Cunningham sang one song with the salt wind whistling through it. Thomas Hood gave us a rich bit of true character in his sailor's apology for bow legs. William Pitt also wrote one of the best songs in his 'Sailor's Consolation.' Some true things in this way have been done in our day. Here is one, cropping up in an unexpected place. It is by the author of 'Balder,' and full, we think, of the spirit in which our bluejackets clear the deck for action, and go at overwhelming numbers. It might have been a little more shipshape:—

"How many?" said our good Captain.—"Twenty sail and more."

We were homeward bound,
Scudding in a gale, with our jib towards the Nore.

Right astwart our tack,

The foe came thick and black,
Like hell-birds and foul weather—you might count them by the score.

The Betsy Jane did slack to see the game in view;
They knew the Union Jack, and the Tyrant's flag we knew;
Our Captain shouted "Clear the decks!" and the Bosun's whistle blew.

Then our gallant Captain, with his hand he seized the wheel,
And pointed with his stump to the middle of the Foe.
"Hurrah, lads, in we go!"

(You should hear the British cheer, fore and aft!)

"There are twenty sail," sang he,
"But little Betsy Jane bobs to nothing on the sea!"
(You should hear the British cheer, fore and aft!)

"See you ugly craft, with the pennon at her main!
Hurrah, my merry boys, there goes the Betsy Jane!"
(You should hear the British cheer, fore and aft!)

The Foe he beats to quarters, and the Russian bugles sound,
And the little Betsy Jane she leaps upon the sea.
"Port and starboard!" cried our Captain; "pay it in, my hearts!" sang he,

"We're Old England's sons, and we'll fight for her to-day!"
(You should hear the British cheer, fore and aft!)

"Fire away!" in she runs, and her guns thunder round!

Still, no poet has yet glorified the sea and the sea-spirit in our poetry as Turner has in painting. He has given us the infinite tenderness of its calm, the inexorably cruel strength of its storm, the sickening heave of its mountain billows and the whelming wash of its immeasurable waves, the ghastly awe of its gloom and the splendid sparkle of its morning sands, the might and majesty of its deep waters, the fretful restlessness of its play upon the shelly shore, the honest English face of its merchantmen and colliers and fishing-boats, and the grandeur of its noble men-of-war, going forth in their pride, with the sea one vast mirror of their beauty, the heavens an arch of triumph over them; or coming home in their sunset glory, worn and weather-stained, having done good work and won a worthy rest. Turner alone has given us the "joy and beauty of it, all the while so mingled with the sense of its unfathomable danger, and the human effort and sorrow going on perpetually from age to age, waves rolling for ever, and winds moaning for ever, and faithful hearts trusting and sickening for ever, and brave lives dashed away about the rattling beach like weeds for ever!" And yet how much there is to be seen by the heart-sight of the poet that did not unveil to the eye-sight of the painter! What inexpressibly pathetic appeals it makes to us, whether we catch a glimpse of vessels burning like the Amazon, with that last look of poor Eliot Warburton standing helpless on deck, his form darkly figured against the advancing flame; or going down like the Birkenhead, with those brave fellows calmly firing their last salute, that flashed round them so forlorn a splendour as the ship gave its last lurch and they went down, each man still in his place; or, if we turn to the men who have dashed again and again at the icy barriers of the North, and ground among the icebergs, and groped their way through the six-months' night, fighting with death in a thousand shapes, to plant our flag on some outermost peak of peril, willing to lay down their lives in unknown regions, and cheerfully, as though they laid down their heads in England's lap!—the cool-headed old fighters who have pulled back the warm-hearted youngster rushing on the guns, and, at a thought of his mother, stepped into his place, and died in his stead,—the gallant hearts that have kept their watch till they cracked in the flames, as did Capt. Douglas, of the Royal Oak, when the Dutch were in the river Medway, and he, having no orders to retreat, perished with his ship.

Dibdin embraces his subject heartily, and grips, so far as his reach goes, with the real smack of a sailor's salute. He is true to certain qualities of the English nature, which lie, with their mineral strength, at the heart of all who are worthy of wearing the English name,—that superior sense of being English which alone has often served to grapple us together, rich and poor, as with hooks of steel, and served us nobly when peer and peasant have gaily galloped the death-gaps horse to horse, or swept up to the deadly breach shoulder to shoulder, and on many a hard-fought field lain down side by side in a peerless brotherhood after turning the tide of battle,—that singleness of purpose which puts the whole heart into the act,—that union of gentleness and strength which pro-

duces our favourite heroes, the darlings of the national heart, who solve Samson's riddle for us, and show the honey of sweetness hidden in the lion of their strength, as in Nelson's noble and tender type—he who struck such a blow as left our country without a rival on all the seas, then, like a noble boy going to bed, said, "Kiss me, Hardy," and fell asleep, or, as Dibdin sings,—

I heard his last words, that so grieved each bystander,
Words sounding so mournful and sweet;
'Twas his "Love and farewell!"—Damme! there's a commander!

—To each brother tar in the fleet.

Dibdin caught a glimpse of the right kind here. His sailor has a tender heart underneath the coarse, rough strength of his character; a spring of fresh water welling, and sweetening the great salt ocean of his brute force. In his foretop moralizing mood he considers, after all, that piping your eye and a wet pocket-handkerchief are about the best things to bring you into port at last; although his mode of soothing his sweetheart at parting is anything but comfortably sequential:—

I said to our Poll, for, d'ye see, she would cry,
When last we weighed anchor for sea,
What argues sniv'ling and piping your eye?
Why what a d—d fool you must be!
Can't you see the world's wide and there's room for us all,
Both for seamen and lubbers ashore?
And if to Old Davy I go, my dear Poll,
Why, you never will hear of me more.

He does not wear the soft heart on his sleeve, and is glad of any excuse for keeping the mother down from his throat:—

Just hear the Chaplain's story, glowing
With all that's good and wise;
He swabs his bows while tears are flowing—
The scuppers are his eyes.
He talks in terms to melt a lubber;
And then he'll preach and pray
So moving, one could almost blubber,
But, that's all in his way!

Still, choke it down as he may, the tenderness is there. There is always a soft corner, and a woman in it, in Jack's heart; or else little child-fingers are playing on it as an instrument. He has the true English feeling for home and its joys, albeit he may have strange ways of showing his domesticity, realizing his own commentary on Jove:—

What a devil that god was for following the gals!

—When at sea he likes to think of his Nancy, with all her loving works and household ways; and thoughts, and images, and feelings, come crowding all sail on his soul, till, as he says, "I'm nothing but Nancy." Living a life that is passed in a fluctuating world of change, he tries to be true to Nancy. Amid the trials and temptations of foreign ports how hard he strives to be constant, and if he fails, why it is only because Nancy or Poll will assume so many shapes:—

Some with faces like charcoal and others like chalk,
All ready one's heart to o'er-haul;
"Don't you go to love me, my good girl," says I, "walk;
I've sworn to be constant to Poll."

From far away his heart will be running home like a very Gulf-stream, brightening and enriching some little green spot where he hopes to set foot and empty a lot of shiners into Poll's lap, dart into her arms like the ball from an Armstrong, get married and launch a young navy to repay the sea and country for his own desertion!

It is in a lower range, however, that Dibdin shows his greatest force of portraying the British tar. His most successful painting is done by very broad handling, a thick brush and a coarse touch. His delight is the jolly Jack Tar, who will stick like pitch to friend or sweetheart, and, come weal, come woe, come friend or foe, it's all one to Jack. He goes at everything broadside on, with heart sailing too fast even for his generous hand, making his head swim to keep his heart from sinking,

pushing the grog about from year's end to year's end, too fond of sounding the bowl, making the can go round, and relying on grog aboard and girls ashore as the sailor's sheet-anchor. This now is a neat and lively picture of Dibdin's sailor-life:—

We sing a little, we laugh a little,
And work a little, and swear a little,
And fiddle a little, and foot it a little,
And swig the flowing can.

The worst of it is that Dibdin's sailor cannot be thus moderate. Why, in the one article of loyalty alone, he is rich enough to ruin himself. He will drink so many healths to Majesty that he quite forgets his own. Dibdin is true enough to the sailor-nature in its love of fair play, a stand-up fight, a clear deck, and no favour; its desire to make mincemeat of an enemy, and its gentleness in binding him up again with a sort of motherly care and tenderness; its equal readiness to save as well as to damn; its fair, open front, and broad, honest back never turned on danger. True, likewise, to the national habit of brag, which shows our descent from the worshippers of the god Brage, every lad in the land that has played one to three at "English and French" will instantly understand this image of Nelson fighting the foe with only one arm:—

Thus with one of his precious limbs shot away,
Bold Nelson know'd well how to nick 'em;
So as for the French, 'tis as much as to say,
We can tie up one hand, and then lick 'em.

Dibdin has also given us the philosophy of the sailor's frank fearlessness and his rough-and-ready welcome to whatsoever lot may befall. This is how he can look at life and death:—

Why now, if they go for to talk about living,
My eyes—why a little will serve;
Let each a small part of his pittance be giving,
And who in the nation can starve?
Content's all the thing—rough or calm be the weather,
The wind on the beam or the bow,
So if honestly he can splice both ends together,
Why then, damme if Jack cares how!
And then for a bring-up, d'y see, about dying,
On which such a racket they keep,
What argues if in a churchyard you're lying,
Or find out your grave in the deep?
Of one thing we're certain, whatever our calling,
Death will bring us all up—and what then?
So his conscience's tackle will bear overhauling,
Why then, damme if Jack cares when.

These things Dibdin has done,—done well, once and for ever. His songs are true so far as they go, and they will live by virtue of the truth that is in them. But how much more has Dibdin left undone! He never got right down to that unfathomable simplicity of a sailor's soul wherein lies such a world of possible greatness. He often tried to interpret that simplicity by slang and the assumption of knowingness, which is of the stage, stagey! His Jack Tar is conscious of simplicity and able to thrust the tongue in his cheek at you. He has been too much Dibdinized and T.-P.-Cooked, and the Salt has lost his genuine savour. Dibdin has represented him too much after the fashion of that enthusiastic Yankee's ideal, which he had seen at the theatre, and described as firing his pistol to the last shot, fighting to the last gasp of his breath, and then he folded the flag of his country round his noble breast and died like a son of a female parent of pups!

Dibdin was seldom true to the deepest truth: once or twice, as in 'Poor Jack' and 'Tom Bowling,' his language may be a good deal like that spoken by sailors, but this mere likeness of literal language is often very deceiving in value, especially upon the lower grounds of Art. Sailors must live an infinite deal more than they can put into words. And the poet cannot be limited to their language alone if he is to give utterance to their deeper life. If we refer to Shakespeare, always our highest court of appeal, as the great master of dramatic

representation, we shall see that kings or heroes would not in real life have used the language which he has put into their mouths. We know that at such swift moments as are the turning-points of destiny they could not stay to make those very long speeches; words would have to wait for actions, not actions for words, and Shakespeare does not give us the likeness of literal language. Yet we see no incongruity, nor do we question the validity of his representation. We feel that he is true to the highest and the deepest truth. For if the hero or king in real life did not say all that in the grand style, he might think it all,—or, if he did not think it all he would feel it all, and more; for we may feel in a moment what speech would fail to unfold in an hour, and the dramatist only expands in expression the intense pressure of feeling. Again, the Noakeses may be a poetical family, but the poetry does not of necessity lie in the snub-noses and muckle mouths by which the Noakeses have been long distinguished. So the poetry of a sailor's life is not confined to the language which distinguishes him from landmen, nor limited to the grog and grog-blossoms, the dancing and swearing, the dare-devilries of his riot and raking. There are other, nobler elements, which he shares in common with other men, made more powerful and pathetic by his peculiar experience.

Should there be any sailor-lad now in Her Majesty's service—cabin-boy or midgy—like Douglas Jerrold half-a-century ago, who is to write us songs of the sea and the poetry of sailor-life, let him tell us something more of the sailor in that long, lonely companionship of earth and sky, in which he moves as sole inhabitant of the mysterious space between two worlds,—tell us what appeal the spirit-side, so to speak, of our globe makes to the spirit-side of his nature, with its solemn silence, its voices of the storm, its spirits of the great deep. Our national character has revealed some of its loftiest qualities in their proudest perfection on the sea. Under its larger horizon have risen to higher stature our clear-natured, large-hearted, cheery-voiced, simple heroes and faithful men whose names will be found written all round the map of the world, and whose lives and deeds and deaths have almost made old ocean richer in glorious records than is our proud and peerless land. What fidelity and endurance, faith and honour, patience and self-sacrifice have been called forth as the sailor-spirit answered its challenge! How readily have all its dangers been accepted! How heroically have its rewards been won! We do not want the Norse spirit that lives in our race to leave off fighting on purpose to take to writing. We want it to find the one compatible with the other. It has done grand deeds for freedom and fatherland. We should like to see it wield the pen as it has wielded the battle-axe and pushed with the pike and swept its way with the sword. We want a nobler justice done to our naval achievements. Dibdin hardly got a glimpse of that spirit which, working in our British blood, is the same resistless influence that made those early dwellers in the plains of Iran wake up in that cradle of the nations and wander away till they came to the sea. No matter in what quiet nook of a happy English home the sea's young heir may be born, he will be sure to dream of the sea that lies beyond the range of blue, billowy hills. The boy may never have seen the face of that ancestral sea, but it sings to him in his sleep by night and his dream by day till his whole being is filled with the weird wild echoes of the ocean music. The instinct stirs within him, for he hears the voice of the ancient mother crooning her grey old Runic sorcery, as

the Scandinavian blood surges up and sings in his ears. He must up and go, and leave home and friends, father and mother, and away to the sea, that draws him by the old irresistible spell. Some fine morning there will be another sailor-boy, perhaps, found hidden aboard ship, and all the kindly comforts of home will be given up for the rough sea-life, and, instead of being tucked into the warm bed by mother's hands on the cold winter's night, the boy will be hanging out on the yards when the sea gets up in heaps, and the green mounds go rolling by, and the black gaps open wide, and are lighted by the white flash of the foam.

History of Christian Names. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' 2 vols. (Parker, Son & Bourn.)

THERE is but one fault in this work, that it is an Encyclopedia in place of being a History. A thousand pages on Christian names may fairly be described as a tax upon the mental energies of the public, as they must have been on those of the writer. If the intention of the latter was to furnish a book for reference, the success is full and merited; but if the design was to accomplish a work of mingled amusement and instruction by light reading, the success is not so complete. There was wisdom in the remark of the author who said, in his Preface, that his book should have been less in quantity if he had only had time to make it so.

The industry of the compiler of the present work is equalled by the ability with which the industry is applied. The subject itself is here nearly exhausted. No object, country, circumstance, or whim from which Christian names have been derived is here omitted; and if the work has consequently extended to above a thousand pages, thousands of volumes in many languages must have been culled from, and after all we might perhaps be surprised that such abundance of materials could be compressed into two such volumes as these. As a sample of the author's style and treatment we cite the following:—

"Among mythological objects the kettle or cauldron can hardly be omitted; certainly the very quaintest of human names, but perhaps referring originally to the cauldron of creation, and afterwards to the sacrificial cauldrons that boiled the flesh of the victims at the great *blots* or sacrifices. In the North, the vessel is *kettil*; in old German, *cheil*; in English, *cycl*; but the names from it seem to be almost entirely northern, though the cauldron is almost certainly the *olla*, so common a bearing in Spanish heraldry, and there at present regarded as the token of a large following, beneficently fed, somewhat in the same spirit as that in which the Janissaries used a camp-kettle as their ensign. Ketyl was the Norwegian conqueror of the Hebrides, and founder of the line of Jarls of the Western Isles; and the family of Ketyl was very famous in Iceland, holding in honour an ancestor called Ketyl Hæng, from *hæng*, a bull trout; because when his father asked what he had been doing, he answered, 'I am not going to make a long story of every fish I see leap; but true it is, that I chopped a bull trout asunder in the middle,' which trout turned out to be a great dragon. Katla was Ketyl's feminine, and not uncommon. The Eyrbyggja Saga tells wonderful stories of a sorceress so called, who, when her son was in danger from his enemies, made him appear first like a distaff, then like a tame kid, and, lastly, like a hog, but all in vain, for her spells were disconcerted by a rival sorceress, and she herself stoned to death. Ketyl does not often stand at the beginning of a word; but Ketelbiorn and Ketelridur are both Icelandic names, and both the masculine and feminine are very common terminations; the masculine being, however, generally contracted into Kjel, and then into *kill* or *kel*."

With regard to the cauldron in Spanish

heraldry, we will remind the author of what is stated by Selden, in his 'Titles of Honour,' namely, that in Spain, a Count was created by presenting to him a banner and a cauldron. The first illustrated him as a leader with a large following, but the cauldron designated him as a hospitable lord, able to feed those who followed his banner.

In allusion to the Act of Edward the Fourth, by which certain Irish tribes were compelled to assume English names, the author says—

"Terrible havoc did this Act make with the Erse Os and Macs. Some translated,—and hideous were their translations,—some assimilated, some took the name of their native home, and some ran the risk of forfeit and never changed at all; but even they were considerably disguised by pronunciation, and the same work has gone on ever since. Thus O'Connor becomes Conyers; O'Reilly, Ridley; MacMahon, Matthews; in fact the catalogue is endless, and the only wonder is, that so many old Erse names still exist. The chief of the family used to sign official documents with the surname only, *Misi O'Neill*, I am O'Neill, and was spoken of as the O'Neill, or whatever he might be, as a sort of title, though all his family had an equal right with himself to the prefix. This distinction continues in use at the present day, and is sometimes thought an affectation. There is a much greater variety of ancient surnames in Ireland than in Scotland, where the dependents of a clan generally took the name of their chief; and, besides, the space was much smaller, and the Lowlanders followed the English system of surnames."

It is a curious fact, to which the author does not allude, that the Irish MacMahons were originally Norman,—FitzUrse, of which MacMahon is a literal translation, "Son of the Bear," and the founder of these MacMahons is said to have been that FitzUrse who was one of the assailants of Thomas à Becket, and who fled to Ireland for safety.

The Celtic nomenclature had both significance and beauty:—

"The Celtic taste in names was of the grand order, generally in many syllables, and lofty in sense and sound, much in the style of the Red Indian. Thus we find Brithomar, the great Briton; Bathanat, son of the boar; Louarn, the fox; Carvilus, friend of power, among the Kymric nations of England and the Continent; and in less complimentary style, Mandubraith, man of black treason. This man of black treason was, in Britain, Avarddwy Bras, also called one of the three disgraceful men of Britain. It is said that Caswallon had murdered Avarddwy's father, and afterwards set out on what the *Triads* call one of the three unwise armaments, which weakened the force of the country. The cause is romantically described by the *Triads* to have been, that his lady-love, Flur, had been carried away by a Prince of Gascony to be presented to Julius Cæsar; moreover, the *Mabinogion* says, he and his two friends went as far as Rome to recover her, disguised as shoemakers, whence they are called the three-fold shoemakers of the Isle of Britain. The aid that he gave the Gauls does, in fact, seem to have attracted the notice of Cæsar, and the black treason was Avarddwy's invitation to the Romans. He was the father of Aregwydd Voeddog, whose second name, derived from victory, was certainly the same as Boadicea, though her deed identifies her with Cartimandua. Caswallon, or Cassivellaunus, as the Romans called him, is sometimes explained as Cas-gwall-lawn, chief of great hatred, sometimes as lord of the Cassi. The Gaels have many grand men's names, but, perhaps, have used the most poetry in those of their women. Feithfaile, honeysuckle ringlets; Lassairfhina or Lassarina, flame or blush of the wine; Lassair, or flame, the same in effect as the Italian Fiamma; Alma, all good, a real old Erse name, before the babes of September 1854 were called Alma, after the Crimean river, which probably bore a Celtic name. Bebbin, or as Macpherson writes it, Vevina, the melodious woman; Éssa, the nurse; Gelges, swan white; Luanmaisi, fair as the moon; Ligach, pearly. Yet thirst had her namesake, Ita; and

famine hers, Una; and besides these, Derrè, was fear; Dorenn, sullen; Uaisi, proud; Unchi, contentions."

The Gaelic has other distinctions not alluded to by the author. The Gael called a soldier's follower "Baro," and hence a king's follower, or one bound to serve him, was called a baron. This feudal title of baron our law still gives to husbands, implying *vir* or *virum*, but to wives the term of *femme*, or woman. To this day, in Picardy, a woman calls her husband "Baron," not, however, in the sense of Cicero or Persius, with whom *Baro*, or *Varo*, implies "fool."

Under the head of "Margaret," there are some details which are probably new to many readers:—

"No name has been the occasion of more pretty fancies than *Μαργαρίτης* (a pearl), itself taken from the Persian term for the jewel, Mervarid (child of light), in accordance with the beautiful notion that the oysters rising to the surface of the water at night and opening their shells in adoration, received into their mouths drops of dew congealed by the moonbeams into the pure and exquisite gem, resembling in its pure pale lustre nothing so much as the moon herself, '*la gran Margherita*,' as Dante calls her. The thought of the pearl of great price, and of the pearl gates of the celestial city, no doubt inspired the Christian choice of Marguerite for that child of light of the city of Antioch in Pisidia, whose name as virgin martyr standing in the Litany without any authentic history, became, before the fifth century, the recipient of the allegory of feminine innocence and faith overcoming the dragon, even as St. George embodied the victory of the Christian warrior. Greek though the legend were, as well as the name, neither flourished in the Eastern Church. * * The Italian reverence for Margherita, or Malgherita, as they called her, was increased by the penitence of Margherita of Cortona, whose repentance became so famed that she was canonized; and for the sake of her humility the daisy became her especial symbol, and took its French title of *marguerite*, which still survives in England as magweed, the local name of the *chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, or ox-eye daisy. The flower of the virgin martyr is the poppy, in allusion to the dragon's blood, and the Margarets of the days of emblems were divided between pearls and daisies. St. Louis is said to have had for his device a ring of fleurs-de-llys and daisies, with the motto, 'Can we find love beyond this ring?' If true, this would prove that the daisy was Marguerite before the time of the penitent of Cortona, and that the distinction was a late one. Margaret of Anjou assumed the daisy, with which the book given to her by stout Earl Talbot is plentifully besprinkled. Marguerite de Valois, the brave and clever sister of Francis the First, was called '*La Marguerite des Marguerites*,' but the pearl was her device. Many are the contractions of this favourite name, too long for the popular mouth. The oldest is probably the Scottish Marjorie, as Bruce's daughter was called, and which cut down into Maisie, the 'proud Maisie' of the ballad, and later into Mysie, and was treated as a separate name. Mr. Lower tells us that the surname of Marjoribanks is derived from the barony of Raltio, granted to Marjorie Bruce on her marriage with the High Steward of Scotland. Margaret turned into Meg before the time of 'Muckle-moued Meg of the Border,' or the much-prized 'Mons Meg'; and this as well as Maggie was shared with England, which likewise had Margery and Marget, as well as the more vulgar Peggy and Gritty, and likewise Madge, the *sobriquet* given to owls, as was magot-pies, or magpies, to those bright black-and-white birds to whom so much quaint superstition has always attached. The French contraction was in the sixteenth century Margot, according to the epitaph, self-composed, of the Austrian, Flemish, or French damsel, who was so nearly Queen of Spain:—

Ci-git Margot, la gentille demoiselle,
Qui a deux maris et encore est pucelle.

But Gogo is not an improved amendment. Mar-charit is the Breton form. In Germany the murdered child in the universal story of the 'Machandel Baum,' says—

Meine wester die Marleeniken
Socht alle meine Beeniken.

Just as in England and Scotland—
My sister Margery, gentle May,
Took all my little bones away.

Grethel also figures in various '*Märchen*,' but Gretchen is now most common, and is rendered classical by Goethe. Mete, in the time of Klopstock's sway over the lovers of religious poetry, was very fashionable; and Meta almost took up her abode in England, though the taste for simplicity has routed her of late. Some would have us believe that the English Peggy is the remains of the Danish *pige* (a girl), the word that has suffered that startling change in the sign of the Pig and Whistle, once the *Pige Washael* (the maiden's greeting), i. e. the salutation of the Blessed Virgin!"

A chapter on Puritan names and on those common to both sexes might have taken the place of some other matter in these volumes; and this reminds us of a remark made by Pepys, who says, "There are many species of creatures where the male gives the denomination to both sexes, as *swan* and *woodcock*, but not above one where the female does, and that is *goose*."

The Analogy of Thought and Nature Investigated. By E. V. Neale, M.A. (Williams & Norgate.)

Three Essays: I. Learning and Science; II. Science and Language; III. Language and Poetry. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The Mystery of Being; or, Are Ultimate Atoms Inhabited Worlds? By N. Odgers. (Tresidder.)

As we have done before, we put some of those books together which have the common description of psychological. The three works in our heading are not selected, but come to hand together: nevertheless, all three must be the objects of a common remark, which we shall make before proceeding to separate notice.

The number of thoughtful writers is increasing rapidly; indicating, we hope, proportionate increase of thoughtful readers. But with this augmented disposition to cultivate the field of pure intellect there grows a tendency to write books which have but little of definite aim, which represent no achievement, and in which the reader goes on through page after page, wondering when it is to come. If this tendency should increase, it will be a poor look-out for those who are to present the public with a notion of the contents of such works. To read through the book of a writer whose aim is not steady, may not be unpleasant work; but to stop at the end, and to ask what it is all about, without any answer suggesting itself, is very distressing indeed, especially for a reviewer. The time must come, if this goes on, when the articles written on such works will not be *notes*, but *queries*: and the account which the author might give of his critics will bear condensation into two lines of an old song—

And some they said, What are you at?
And some, What are you after?

Such a predicament may arise when the author shows both thought and reading; nay, more, when he has a purpose in his title-page, a promise of fulfilment in the Preface, and a declaration of attainment at the end.

The first of the works on our list is a conspicuous instance. It is on '*The Analogy of Thought and Nature*,' a title which made us stare. At the opening of the Preface we are told that the motto of modern science is "the correlation of forces"; in other words, the unity of the powers which affect our senses: that the present investigation is an attempt to carry that conception one step further, by showing a unity between the power manifested in the phenomena of sense, and the power exercised

in the operations of thought. This unity has not been made manifest to us. Our reader may try for himself, and may follow an author of much reading through 250 pages—which ought to have been 700 at least—of comment on many writers and description of many speculations. When we make so complete a failure as in the present case, and that with a writer whose attainments have impressed us with respect, we naturally ask, whether there is any fundamental difference between his method of using language and ours? In the case before us we found an answer to this question. In an Appendix, on the 'Relation of Mathematics to Metaphysics,' we read the following, said to be founded on Hegel:—

"The *quality* of a straight line consists in its direction: and is measured by the *quantity* of angular difference between it and any other given line. The *quantity* of the line is measured by the *continuance of its quality*; i. e., the length of space through which it preserves its particular direction. Now, in a curve, the direction of the line momentarily changes, that is, its *quality* is transformed into *quality*. On the other hand, its *quality*, or angular inclination, momentarily increases or diminishes, that is, it is transformed into *quantity*. And these opposites combine in the conception of the relation between a moving and a fixed point; of which the relation or ratio between the ordinate and the abscissa affords the *measure*, and thus defines the curve."

A reader who can understand this, will perhaps be more successful than ourselves upon the whole of the book. There is certainly an Hegelian taste about it; but we never flattered ourselves that we were fit to approach the system the logic of which is founded upon the principle—to use the words of Hegel's own translator—that everything is at once that which it is and the contrary of that which it is. Mr. Neale is an Hegelian, as we gather from several parts of his book: and our comfort is that, possibly, in not understanding his book, we do understand it.

Coming down again from Hegel to our own sphere, we meet with the second work on our list, which we do understand. But our preliminary remarks apply with entire force to these Essays. They are without preface, summary, or contents, ranging over many sources of thought, and intelligible; fit to be agreed with, or contradicted; but not fit to be reviewed.

From the third work we hoped for entertainment, at least—"The Mystery of Being; or, are Ultimate Atoms Inhabited Worlds?" No doubt the author means the Daltonian atoms of our system; for how could an *ultimate* atom be an organized world? We long ago amused ourselves by imagining that the whole of our universe, to the most remote visible nebula, might be nothing but the particles in the snuff-box of a giant in some larger system. There is no difficulty about time: the creature would be slow in proportion to his size, so that a tick of his watch might be millions of our years, giving us, between the last shake of the box and the grasp which is to pinch us up, plenty of time to grow from gorillas into the sensible creatures which we are to be, some day—Heaven knows when. And if our giant belong in the same manner to the snuff-box of a yet larger system, and so on upwards, we have a fine stretch of imagination. We may say, if we like, that this goes on *ad infinitum*; but we will content ourselves with a progression of a hundred such ascents from universe to universe; merely remarking that "baby," in the hundredth system, must be indeed a "pretty little dear."

Mr. Odgers goes downwards. By arguments upon space and time, relative magnitude, &c., he makes out what he calls "the most promi-

nent and direct arguments in favour of the hypothesis that *ultimate atoms are inhabited worlds*." But, with due caution, he adds that "whether a single atom is a single world, or a universe or cluster of worlds, is a question which is so far removed from the sphere of human reason, that it were vain to conjecture respecting it." For our own part, if we go as far as Mr. Odgers, we must go further, and up as well as down. Are the little beings on what we call an ultimate atom of oxygen not to reason their ultimate atoms into universes? Or are we at the very top, and our worlds not the ultimate atoms of some higher system? It would be absurd to make any stoppage in either direction.

We by no means deny the conclusion at which Mr. Odgers arrives: for in truth we know nothing about the matter. Whatever is, is: and if the atoms are inhabited worlds, why, they are. But alas! for the poor Brahmins, if the tale be true: they are to eat nothing that has life, and a year of Brahma would not be long enough to count the living creatures they swallow with every mouthful.

A speculation that cannot be either confirmed or refuted is pleasant exercise for both parties: it is safe to believe in, and safe to laugh at. It is otherwise with those imaginations which concern possible arrivals. Darwin, in 1780 or 81, sang as follows:—

Soon shall thy arm, unconquered Steam! afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or, on wide-waving wings expanded, bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air.

Much, no doubt, were the three predictions laughed at: two are now past ridicule; we will not venture to pronounce upon the third. Neither will we say a word against Mr. Odgers: but we venture humbly to suggest a point for his consideration. What if there should be no atoms at all? The theory is a pretty one, and a useful mode of representing our present knowledge. But still it is only a theory: nobody ever got down to the atoms. To apply fact to speculation, or speculation to fact, is to do what has often led to good result: but speculation upon speculation is against rule. This useful caution has been symbolized by the heralds, in whose sublime science it is unlawful to put colour upon colour or metal upon metal. And cookery is at one with heraldry: first catch your hare, said Mrs. Glasse; first prove your atom, say we.

NEW NOVELS.

Veronia. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

'Veronia' would have been an excellent story if it had not been written with a purpose. To this purpose, which is the conversion of the heroine and sundry others to the Roman Catholic persuasion, the interest of the tale is sacrificed. There is the indication of a capital plot, but the details are effaced and made almost obscure by the space devoted to the long conversations intended to show the reader the unsatisfactory condition in which those who are not Catholics live. The tale is, however, written in a spirit of charity which some Protestant tale-writers might indulge greatly to their own advantage and their readers' comfort. 'Veronia' is a good tale spoiled, from being talked instead of acted. Madame de Méhul and her daughter Veronia are noble ladies of the old régime, though very poor, and living in a miserable little cottage in a Belgian village. The old lady is a confirmed invalid, and Veronia supports her by her exquisite embroidery, which Dr. Van Helder, a benevolent physician, and an eccentric, excellent man, disposes of for her. The two ladies are Protestants; Dr. Van Helder is the representative of conscien-

tious scepticism; the Curé is also an excellent, simple-hearted man, a great friend of the Doctor, for whose conversion he prays day and night; to which prayer he adds the discretion of *never* preaching to him. His sister, the Fräulein Beth, is selected by the doctor to help and befriend the poor ladies; she mildly expresses her doubts as to how far it is lawful to help those who are "unbelieving," upon which the Doctor flashes out into generous anger, saying: "Child! child! beware of putting limits to your mercy, or deciding who has or who has not a claim upon it. Think, too, if you wish to win over other minds, how potent are the spells of brotherhood, charity and kindness, how irresistible their magic influence."

This is the key-note of the theme that runs through the book; and we wish it were the key-note of the lives of all who give themselves to works of benevolence; it would make them and their charity more pleasant as well as more profitable. To go on with the story. There is a detestable lawyer, M. Bouchard, who has for wife a foolish, provincial, fussy, fine lady, and a daughter, Justine, who is made after the fashion of Sally Brass, in 'The Old Curiosity Shop'; she is as good a lawyer as her father, and is a more unscrupulous and ingenious rascal. This precious lawyer has had a piece of delicate business put into his hands—to find the lost heir of the Duke de Rochefierre, an old nobleman of purest legitimist faith, of the Faubourg St.-Germain. The Duke's nephew, who has been adopted by him as a son, is the person to whose honour he has confided the search, in conjunction with his old friend, the Doctor Van Helder. This latter has given it over to a relative of his, the scoundrel lawyer before mentioned, whom he believes to be an honest man. The lawyer has just discovered the missing link to be none other than Mlle. de Méhul, whose mother was the Duke's only sister, who had married a Protestant below her own rank, displeased her family, fallen into poverty and disappeared from the world. This secret the lawyer intends to use for his own advantage. Adrian de Boisvantié, the Duke's nephew, is overwhelmed with gambling debts, which he dares not confide to the Duke. The lawyer spins his web and Adrian de Boisvantié falls into his toils.

There is a young artist, Jacques Henricart, whom Adrian has deeply injured, though in what manner is not very distinctly revealed (indeed, as we said, the whole story is only dimly delineated); but Adrian de Boisvantié is terrified by the apparition of his enemy, who can hardly be restrained from killing him on the spot. In Mlle. de Méhul's former state of existence, when she was living in the elegant world of Paris, she had been sought and won by Adrian de Boisvantié, more like an English girl than in accordance with the French rules of etiquette; but he was, he told her, dependent on an aged relative who wished him to marry somebody else. The ruin and suicide of her father send him away faithless; and the mother and daughter have to seek refuge in the miserable cottage we have mentioned, where Mlle. de Méhul dies, in a very ineffectual way for the tale, but one intended by the author to show the consequences of relapsing from the Roman Catholic faith. Jacques Henricart is in love with Mlle. de Méhul, who is indignant at his audacity, in her double capacity of disappointed damsel and fine lady who considers noble birth the one thing needful; but Henricart is so noble and brave and delicate in his attentions, that her heart is touched before she is aware, and she has nothing left to do but to conceal it from him and deny it to herself. Van Helder overhears a

conversation which tells him the secret of Mdle. de Méhul's relationship to the Duke, and reveals the lawyer's unlawful intentions. He goes off to the Duke and tells him of his niece, whereupon the Duke orders his nephew to bring her to him, and the surprise to Veronia and Adrian at meeting again, and under such circumstances, is disagreeable to both parties. Veronia discovers that she detests Adrian, whilst Adrian is inclined to renew his old vows; Veronia refuses to go to the Duke, and retires to a convent, not as a nun, but as a mere boarder. She has to be converted, and the author gives the sermon which effects the conversion at length, and the tale suffers in proportion. Her first "act of obedience" is to obey the Duke's summons; she is received by him as a daughter, and by the other relations as an interloper, whom they intrigue to injure and calumniate. But the lawyer keeps his hold on Boisvante, whom he intends to make his daughter's husband. Veronia appeals to her old friend, Van Helder, to clear her good name, and there is a *dénouement*, which would be effective if the reader had been prepared for it, but as it falls quite suddenly upon him the result is poor and hurried. Explanations which affect people's lives and fortunes ought not to be made in half-a-dozen sentences intercalated at the end of the story; such explanations are like the flowers which children stick into the ground to make-believe a garden. There has been an exchange of children at nurse, Henricart is the rightful heir and De Boisvante is illegitimate. Henricart, who is De Boisvante's mortal enemy, is represented as being aware of the facts and keeping the secret from motives of superhuman generosity. The lawyer, however, is also aware of the secret; and to ensure his silence Adrian de Boisvante has to marry his horrible daughter. Of course, Veronia marries Henricart.

The other portions of the novel are occupied by the detail of conversions to the Catholic faith: the space had been better bestowed upon the development of the story. The book displays an excellent spirit, but the proselytizing tendency is a mistake; it wears the reader and cramps the tale.

Margaret Stourton; or, a Year of Governess Life. (Rivingtons.)

THIS "year of governess life" is an entirely exceptional year to the experience of governess life in general, and yet it is more calculated to excite discontent with that particular station of life than all the dismal and distressing annals of the school-room we have read, or at least can at this moment recollect. The condition of a governess is mentioned throughout in an apologetic manner, and it is constantly impressed on the reader that, like Caleb Balderstone's herring, Margaret Stourton is "no just a common" governess. It is taken as a favour by the family whose young people she comes to superintend; she is treated with "high consideration," and receives 100*l.* a-year, and all manner of petting and flattery to sustain her spirits under the descent in the social scale to which she has submitted. The father of this young princess disguised as a governess is a retired half-pay captain, who has lost all his savings by the unexpected failure of a mercantile house in which most of his fortune has been embarked; so the family, consisting of the father and mother and five children, are reduced to live on 200*l.* a-year, and the kindness of a distant relative, who is a baronet. Under these circumstances the necessity of somebody doing something to increase the supply of money and necessaries is obvious.

Margaret, being the heroine, of course has aspirations about helping her father and mother. A charming situation is offered to her with a coaxing delicacy that is quite touching: "I can quite guess what you are feeling; reality is, I know well, so different from imagination. I thought I would tell you of my aunt's letter; but, after all, the thing may no way suit you, for you may, perhaps, quite shrink from the reality of what when only a picture in your mind seemed to be the sort of thing you were longing to grasp." "The sort of thing" offered, is to take charge of three little children, and live in a charming country-house, whilst the mother of them is away on the Continent. Of course, when Margaret has agreed to make a martyr of herself, her virtue is forthwith rewarded; she is everywhere mistaken for a young lady of position in society, and treated like one, because she behaves as such; and in the very railway-carriage that conveys her to North Court she meets with a charming man who is destined to fall in love with her and marry her. Margaret holds her head very high, and contrasts advantageously with the governess in another family who is *only* a governess. The incidents of her "year of governess life" are very simple and not very interesting, for the style in which the story is told is weak and dry, without any sprightliness or spirit. A young lady, Miss Nugent, who ventures to look down on Margaret and to keep her at a distance, is severely blamed by the author; whilst her audacity in daring to flirt with Mr. Stratton, who is intended for Margaret, is met with a lively blame that ought to make a suitable impression on all the fast young ladies who read this book. In the end, Margaret and Mr. Stratton are married: the love-passages are of the severest propriety. Mr. Stratton's mother at first objects greatly to her son "marrying a governess"; but "happily 'The Peerage' being a work with which she was well acquainted, she was able to derive some comfort from it, after a slight research, by tracing Margaret's pedigree to a Viscount; and she also discovered that her future daughter-in-law could count cousinship with a Baronet as well as several Honouablers." Without all these illustrious apologies, woe to the man who should venture to marry a well-educated lady-like woman who has gone out as a governess! Here is the author's apologetic conclusion:—

"After all, the marriage was not at all above what she might very likely have made had she not left home, owing to the desire she felt to help her family; so that no one need really have felt surprise that she should marry Mr. Stratton. The only thing that could really be in any way surprising was, that Mr. Stratton should marry a governess. But had Margaret in fact lowered her position in society by becoming a governess?"

Here is the author's sagacious reply:—

"While she was with the Norths she had always acted with the greatest propriety, and with due recollection of the reasons for her being in Lady North's house; and on their part the Norths had shown her the greatest consideration and kindness."

Instead of the calm recognition of its having been her distinctly-marked *duty* to do what she could to lighten the burden upon her parents, and making Margaret express thankfulness for the opportunity and for the great comfort of her situation, there is always an undercurrent of afflicting consciousness that after all there is hardship to a woman in having to earn her living, which is false and morbid. The only hardship that can be acknowledged is when the living has to be earned without the requisite qualifications.

A Norseman's Views of Britain and the British.
By A. O. Vinje. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

PICTURES of ourselves drawn by foreign artists are always interesting. They are, at all events, more amusing than the interpretations of Shakspeare made by foreign artists who cannot interpret him, though they can learn his words by rote, but cannot think them. Between the two, Shakspeare and Shakspeare's nature are likely to look, or to be made to look, something different from what we have been accustomed to see them. The Norseman is welcome to give us his views of everything connected with us; a year's experience enables him to do what a life has not been of sufficient length to enable other philosophers to accomplish.

In doing this, the writer aims at being smart, and indeed is often so, without being more, save where he borrows an illustration from other writers. A sneer from Heyne had at least wit to recommend it; but that sneer was Heyne's property, and it is above the attainment of other men.

The writer deals less with cities than with the country, but he has much to say of men who deal with both. There is a great affectation of sincerity about the book. At all events, the presumed possession of it has not saved the Norseman from committing blunders from which a judicious friend might have rescued him. Among the curious things which Mr. Vinje believes he saw were, certainly, some of which we have never heard. He saw "most of the English press," which had before lauded the Exhibition, "change their tone and rate it soundly, when it turned out that the enterprise did not sufficiently pay!" Of the outward aspect of our aristocratic class, Mr. Vinje makes small account. He thinks our middle class the best looking, and in support of his opinion adds, "The higher and the lower classes in society must, from their very living, be, on the whole, disfigured,—the one from want, the other from debauch." He is quite ignorant that half the House of Lords springs from the middle classes; and in assigning debauchery as a cause of the ugliness of the nobility generally, Mr. Vinje shows himself as intelligent as a late French writer who asserted that our gin-palaces were warmly patronized by our peeresses! However, he allows that "the British are certainly good-looking."

We fear he does not hold us to be well-conducted. He was astounded, when alluding to the inaugural lecture of Principal Brewster, in the Edinburgh University, at the noises and rudeness of the audience—"hissing and shouting and throwing of peas and herrings, and waving of hats and sticks,"—all as unseemly as the behaviour of the undergraduates in the Sheldonian Gallery in presence of a Princess.

Mr. Vinje proceeds to inform his countrymen, and ours also, that "cotton lords and other wealthy people" may indulge in shooting, but "they can very seldom manage to get at foxes; these are reserved for old estates and men of long pedigree,"—an assertion at which cotton lords and other wealthy people will smile, as most of us may at the remark, that to call a thing *English* is to imply the super-excellence of the article,—as if half our English wares had not foreign names given to them in order to secure a better sale for them.

We may be excused for expressing a little distrust of another statement, to the effect that in our rural districts the Irish are beating out the English and Scottish workmen, and settling there in such numbers that they will "one day revolutionize British society"! We think Mr. Vinje may be mistaken in this, as he possibly is in another matter, where he says that Macau-

lay gained a "baronetcy" from the Whigs because of his historical "Whig garnishings." We have equal doubt as to a second assertion which Mr. Vinje makes on the faith of having read as much in the public papers, namely, that "the Duke of Somerset threatened last winter to break the leases of his tenantry, if they did not return for Totness a certain Mr. Pender, on whose vote the Duke, as a member of the Cabinet, could reckon."

In his generalizations, Mr. Vinje is as loose as in his individual facts. He sneers at Britain being civilized, in the proper sense of the term. Our civilization, in his eyes, is only increase of capital accompanied by decrease of human power! As for the millions which all classes have subscribed for the Lancashire districts, he hints that the money given with one hand had been previously stolen with the other. Rather than allow us a character for benevolence, he adopts the most unfounded of all lies as a truth, and says that we deliberately inflicted, or cruelly refused to relieve, the famine in Ireland.

Then, when he finds a certain respect in England for nobility, a respect which we pay to a rank which implies worth in the race of him who enjoys it, and which we invariably withhold from the individual in whom that worth suffers diminution and the rank disparagement, Mr. Vinje comforts himself by reflecting that dogs are respectful in proportion as they are kicked. He has even his little sneer for Mr. Tennyson, whose Lady of Burleigh dies because she was unequal to the burden of an honour to which she was not born. This is the poet's representation. The fact was that the real lady,—Sarah Hoggins, of Bolas, Salop,—died of the shock which the sudden discovery of her position gave her. But in the poetical turn given to it, Mr. Vinje discerns the flattery of "a court poet"; "one who receives, according to ancient usage, some barrels of wine per annum." Does he really? Sack-Canary perhaps, as in Ben Jonson's time! Something of the sort, we suppose, for Tennyson's verse, says our Norse friend, "smacks of the royal cellar." Seeing that the poet never had a pint of wine out of it, nor out of any other, as a guerdon for his minstrelsy, the remark smacks of that mingled ignorance and audacity so amusing in foreign travellers who kindly inform us how we live, what we are, whence we came, and whither we are tending.

To show the difference between enlightened Norsemen and benighted Englishers, Mr. Vinje says: "We Norsemen consider it an honour if a great man has no higher origin than an industrious butcher; and if his mother should have been a cook, we regard her as a really great cook indeed." This is certainly not our way. We have no increase of regard for the abilities of Mr. Abbott, the Canterbury barber, because his son became Lord Tenterden; and in his son we have no particular respect for the "Lord," but a very sincere one for the virtues and ability which raised him to that rank. And the same might be said of scores of men in the peerage, who are there, not by descent, but by worth.

Well, we are a nation of slaves, and Mr. Vinje scourges us for our servility. "Royalty is approached by sheer prostration. Assuredly the British outstrip all other civilized nations in the adulation of royalty." And his authority for the assertion is, that we recently "roared like lions at the purity of the English Court having been violated by the presentation of a returned convict." We did so. We do not like to see such company about the sovereign, whom some of us even caricature when we are so-minded. Foreign Courts and Mr. Vinje laugh at this. Be it so. We have no additional respect for

convicts at Court on this account. It is not so long ago that the private papers of the King of Prussia were stolen and sold to Russia by a Prussian courtier. We cannot help thinking that there is something better than this in the "purity of an English Court," although our Norseman laughs at it with the lungs of Thor himself.

The English Bible: containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the Authorized Version: newly divided into Paragraphs; with Concise Introductions to the several Books, and Notes illustrative of the Chronology, History, and Geography of the Sacred Scriptures; containing also the most remarkable Variations of the Ancient Versions, and the chief Results of Modern Criticism. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

We learn from an Introduction to this well-printed and carefully prepared volume, that the editor is Robert B. Blackader, who appears to have spent no small amount of time and labour on its preparation. The work is presented as a help to the better understanding of the Scriptures in the Authorized Version, and aims at making the English Bible more intelligible to Scripture students by improvements in its division and typographical arrangement. It is not meant to amend the English version, but rather to supply its deficiencies, and so to perform what the translators of King James would have done had they lived in the present day.

The following are the main features in which the edition differs from those in ordinary use:—1. The text has been re-divided; sections are substituted for chapters and paragraphs for verses, though the old divisions are retained for facility of reference. 2. The most important parallel passages are quoted at length in the margin. 3. The marginal renderings of the translators are given. 4. Many additional notes are inserted. 5. Every section has its own proper date, and the place of the occurrence of the transaction. 6. Numerals are prefixed to each section, so that the whole of the sacred volume may be read in chronological order. 7. The poetical books, with the hymns and canticles scattered throughout the sacred volume, have been printed rhythmically, on the principle of poetic parallelism. 8. Speeches are printed with inverted commas. 9. The most important variations of the ancient versions are given. 10. A comparison, by means of a different type, of the Received text of the New Testament with the MS. B. in the Vatican Library. 11. A complete system of dates throughout all the books. 12. Quotations in the New Testament of passages from the Old are printed in capitals.

We give the editor credit for his honest effort to throw light upon the English Bible for English readers; all the more so from the fact of his being a layman. He has made a useful work—one far more profitable than the 'Commentary wholly Biblical' published not long ago, by the Messrs. Bagster, at a high price. To a certain class of readers it will prove a valuable help towards understanding many parts of the Scriptures better. It goes, indeed, but a small length in the work of interpretation, and is merely an instalment of something better; but it has accomplished something. It is matter of regret that the industrious compiler should not have had better counsellors throughout. Unlearned himself, he should have had recourse to one or two real scholars, who could have guided him better than the individuals to whom he acknowledges his obligations for help in the Preface. Some one acquainted with the established results of criticism would have been able to keep Mr. Blackader from inserting a vast number of erroneous, defective, and antiquated statements,

which are only fitted to mislead. The conclusions of learned men might have been given had the editor and his friends been acquainted with them. Unfortunately they are usually ignored, to the deterioration of the volume. And we suspect that the compiler's theological views are of a kind which prevented him from studying the works of the great critics who have recently shed so much light on the books of Scripture. The general introduction prefixed, which is a poor performance, shows that the mind of the writer is of the narrow type. It is evident that he has no sympathy with advanced opinions in sacred criticism, which he either ignores or rejects.

The features of the work which merit commendation, and in which all its usefulness consists, are, the new division of the sacred text, which seems to be well executed; the quotation of the most important parallels at length, in the margin; the additional notes, many of which are excellent; and the most important variations of the ancient versions. By these the character of the work must be judged. They alone constitute its value: a value considerable perhaps in the eye of an ordinary reader, but of little account in the scholar's estimation. The brief introductions to the separate books are unsatisfactory, meagre, defective, and full of errors. In them, writers are used and quoted who are of no authority; and the best modern critics who have thrown real light upon the general topics touched upon are passed by. Such negligence is unpardonable. We were anxious to see the Introduction to Genesis, but found none to that book. Of Deuteronomy, we are gravely told, that "it was, doubtless, written in the plains of Moab, beside the Jordan, near Jericho"; that the thirty-fourth chapter is a supplement, which, "doubtless came from the same author as the Book of Joshua—from Joshua himself." In both cases, the word "doubtless" is out of place. In relation to Job, we have the following "deliverance," as the Scotch say:—

"This most ancient poem, whether or no it be as Jerome tells us, written in heroic hexameters, is at once the oldest, the most elaborate, and the most sublime composition of all antiquity. Origen says, that it was uttered by Divine inspiration by Job himself, and introduced among the Israelites by Moses as a pattern of patience to them, when they were in bondage in Egypt. To this all the Rabbins agree: and so Archbishop Magee; being originally written either by Job, or by some contemporary of his, and existing in the time of Moses, it might fall into his hands while residing in the land of Midian, and be made use of by him to represent to the Israelites, whilst repining under their Egyptian bondage, the great duty of submission to the will of God. Sanctioned by his authority, it would be enrolled among the sacred writings of the Israelites."

It is now a settled result of criticism, that the Book of Job was written towards the decline of the kingdom of Judah. Hence, Moses did not know of its existence. The Song of Solomon is erroneously said to be that monarch's own composition, and to have been written on the celebration of his nuptials with Pharaoh's daughter. An allegorical sense is also assigned to it. Of the Epistle to the Hebrews, we read: "Every consideration leads to the conclusion that this epistle is the genuine work of St. Paul." A scholar soon perceives that the Greek of the epistle is not St. Paul's. The Gospel of St. John is dated 64 A.D., whereas it was written about 100 A.D. The only tolerable introduction to any book is that prefixed to St. Matthew's Gospel. All the rest are worthless, and mislead, rather than instruct. They are on a level with those in Horne's 'Introduction' before the tenth edition appeared. The

chronological table and dates are taken from Bishop Russell, whom the editor strangely calls "the latest writer of eminence in sacred chronology." The system of Russell is mainly identical with that of Hales, and both, being founded on the Septuagint, are incorrect. The Hebrew chronology is decidedly the preferable one. The lucubrations of Hales are now almost exploded; and to select Russell as a writer of note on chronology is absurd.

The dates of the sections and the places of the occurrence of the transactions cannot be depended on, as most of them are baseless. Thus the Book of Proverbs is inserted after I. Kings, chap. x., as if it were wholly the production of Solomon, instead of a collection made up in its present form long after that monarch died.

We attach little value to the arrangement of the poetical books in parallel lines, unless it be judiciously done. Here it is not. The Book of Ecclesiastes should scarcely be so divided, though it is furnished with the accents of poetry in Hebrew, for it is essentially prose. So also are the Proverbs. The parallelisms of the Gospels, which the editor gives in large measure, are arbitrary and absurd. Why he should have followed Dr. Forbes in this particular it is hard to explain, the scheme propounded by that writer being a piece of ingenious trifling.

As it appears to be the editor's intention to publish a volume of notes of a greater length, embracing everything connected with the Sacred Writings, he should avail himself of the assistance of real scholars. The Commentaries of Kalisch on the early books of the Old Testament, with the recently published 'Introduction' of Davidson, will enlarge and rectify his mental perceptions, while even Alford on the New Testament, much more Meyer, will open up views which he does not seem to have at present. His present work is the respectable compilation of an intelligent layman, and may serve to whet the appetites of a few for better and more wholesome food.

It would be pleasanter to speak more favourably of the contents of the present volume, were it consistent with the claims of just criticism. But the lack of scholarship meets one at every point, and sorely pains the mind of a critic. The editor had books within his reach which would have enlightened him on many points: why did he not use them? It would be untrue to say that *very many* textual difficulties are cleared up in the notes, which are decidedly the best part of the work; but commentaries are generally deficient in that respect. Not unfrequently, the notes do not touch the real difficulty, as in Daniel ix. 26, "but not for himself," where the true sense, "he shall have none to succeed him," is not noticed; and in Genesis xlix. 10, where "Shiloh" is not explained, or is understood in a wrong sense.

A Book for the Beach. By Blanchard Jerrold. 2 vols. (Skeet.)

In selecting a title for these volumes, which are composed of several essays on a variety of subjects having no particular connexion with each other, Mr. Jerrold has been guided by the season of the year. They might as fitly have been christened "A Book for a Sunny Garden," or, had they appeared at Christmas time, "A Book for a Chimney Corner." They make no reference whatever to the ordinary pursuits of sea-side places, the marvels of the deep, or the habits of those who do their business on great waters; but they contain much pleasant reading for drowsy idlers, who, whilst they lie at full length on sand or shingle, are something

too wakeful to wish for sleep, a little too restless to be content with the monotonous sad sea waves, and far too languid and somnolent to feel inclined for any but the lightest sort of literature. Such holiday-makers, of whom almost every fishing village on the British coast is just now entertaining a few, will be satisfied with 'A Book for the Beach.' Jaded pleasure-seekers and listless valetudinarians may take it up with confidence that it offers no problems requiring effort of brain for their solution. It is a book for idlers half-asleep. The author hopes that, while it contains chapters peculiarly adapted to young ladies, resting after a dip in salt-water, and children tired of constructing sand walls, it is not without stronger meat for masculine intellects; but we think the maiden to whom Mr. Jerrold alludes as "Mademoiselle, drying her golden hair after her bath," has no need to fear the darkest sayings and most difficult questions here put to her. She will often laugh with her author—often at his pleasantries, sometimes perchance at jokes of which he may be unconscious; for in his anxiety to be smart and piquant Mr. Jerrold occasionally trips on ground where even young ladies with golden hair can step without stumbling. For instance, in the brisk, rattling essay entitled 'My Alias,' which makes fun of certain motives which induce people to assume names not belonging to them by right of descent, Mr. Jerrold observes, "We now turn to the debtor. To this unhappy gentleman—who has probably spent a long life continually counting *whole hen-roosts of eggs never destined to be hatched*—the alias is a most welcome, because a most needful, right." Are eggs ever measured by hen-roosts? Is not a roost a perch? Let Mademoiselle take a single egg, and try to place it on a perch in such a manner that it shall be secure from the catastrophe which, once upon a time, brought Humpty-Dumpty to such a state of smash that all the king's horses and all the king's men could not put him together again. We fancy, too, that eggs are *laid* and that chickens are *hatched*. Moreover, why should not our needy friend amuse himself by counting his eggs—a course pursued by every thrifty dame when she puts a hen on a nest? No old saw forbids him. The adage, which has been so drolly quoted and applied by the author, may indeed be regarded as offering countenance to the practice, although it counsels the too sanguine hen-wife not to regard her eggs as chickens, or take stock of the latter until they have been actually produced. Other lapses and oddities occur in the writer's sparkling pages. Thus, in his playful, mock-historic essay, 'Concerning Cravats,' he says,—"The Revolution tore the cravat from men's throats. How could men call loud enough for blood, in the days of Terror, with the windpipe shackled by starched muslin? The Sans-Culottes must have their throats free for the exercise of their lungs." The historian of neck-ties should have known that the starched cravat did not exist prior to the French Revolution. Let all men have their due, and amongst them Beau Brummell—whose grandest achievement in the cause of civilization was the introduction of starch into the linen-folds which encircled our grandfathers' throats.

Notwithstanding such small inaccuracies, Mr. Jerrold's papers are frequently valuable and suggestive. 'The Experiences of a Dropper-in' pours much lively satire on diners-out who prey on hospitable entertainers. The brief notes on Lancashire operatives, entitled 'Mills and Hulls,' and the more ambitious papers on French artisans, called 'The Work-a-Day World of France,' merit attentive reading. As Mr. Jerrold gives no word of ex-

planation, we are unable to say how much of the present volumes is new matter, or, indeed, whether any chapter of them is now published for the first time. Some of the papers we remember to have seen in print before.

My Diary in a Troublous Time—[*Mein Tagebuch in bewegter Zeit*, von Gustav Kühne]. (Leipzig, Denicke; London, Williams & Norgate.)

THE works of Herr Kühne, known as a poet and novelist, are now re-published in a complete series, and among them appears a collection of brief notes and notices, which he wrote down in the course of the eventful years 1847–50. His opportunities for observation were many and good. He was at Frankfurt in the days when the "German Parliament," of which so much was expected, and by which so little was done, sat in the Paulskirche; and while, in no very sanguine mood, he watched the events that took place in the old imperial city, he at the same time looked sharp round him, even into foreign countries, in order to form a general notion of contemporary influences. The political Diary into which his notes have amalgamated is necessarily of a fragmentary character; but its component parts have the advantage of reflecting impressions at the moment they were made, and doubtless many a little incident is set down which if it had been passed over at the time would never have been recorded at all. Few, indeed, will be the pages which the Hallam of 1950 will accord in his History of Europe to the proceedings in the Paulskirche, and we may be pretty sure that they will be the least graphic in his book. Thanks to the desultory industry of Herr Kühne, we have a great deal of stray information for which, without him, we should not exactly know where to look; for he not only tells us what happened and what he thought, but also what other people said and wrote. From the circumstance that it is a chronicle of those literary ephemerides, the political pamphlets of an excited period, it perhaps derives its highest value.

Here and there an amusing picture may be found among the fragments. Let us take, for instance, this description of the illuminations at Frankfurt on the 1st of April, 1848, in honour of the "Parliament":—

The illumination was to take place on the 1st of April, and, whatever humour we were in on that particular day, the lamps were to express hope fulfilled and unconditional delight. Let us only hope that Germany is not made an April Fool! That was the uneasy thought of myself and my friends as we walked at night through the brilliant streets, observing now an indication of honest, good-humoured satisfaction, now the solid magnificence of the city, now the ingenious and inventive refinement most liberally displayed. The transparencies, the inscriptions with allegorical illustrations, were some of the amiable kind, some respectably orthodox, some witty, with or without Attic salt. Here was a London Congress of emigrant Princes and Ministers conspiring against popular liberty; there a number of Jesuits and Pietists voluntarily retiring to Siberia, and worshipping the knout as an *ultima ratio*; now the cannon was no longer serviceable against the people; and in another place was a king as a fox who aspired to the Crown of Germany, but called it a sour grape, because it hung too high. Simply beautiful and very effective was the transparent sepulchre on the Zeile, the inscription on which announced the death of Madame Censorship, *née* Out-striker, born the 20th of April, 1819, deceased the 3rd of March, 1848. The wit of the Sachsenhäuser had a political significance, without any literary tendency,—not unfrequently bitter from a native feeling, but always blunt and honest. Their quarter, on the other side of the

Maine, resembled a forest of pines and firs, adorned in fairy fashion by the motley lamps and banners. The bluff faces that peered through were in keeping with the transparencies and the inscriptions; the latter bright with lamps and torches, the former with good cider (*Apfelwein*). The Sachsenhäuser, that race of gardeners, vintagers, and long-shoremen on the other side of the Maine, are quite as orthodox as the sturdy guild of Frankfurt butchers and the good citizens of Frankfurt generally. "Death to the Republic," was the general tendency of their inscriptions, in answer to the senseless vagaries of the South-Western German propaganda. The free citizens of Frankfurt won't have a Government of the Blouse—"We have here quite enough of a republic already," shouted the Sachsenhäuser on the occasion of a street tumult that threatened anarchy. The butchers have sworn death against all destructives, and all the attempts of the republicans have been watched by the Sachsenhäuser with their strong fists clenched. They stood in order like so many lions, before the houses, when troops of the rabble from Baden, Hesse and Nassau, of whom there are plenty at Frankfurt, passed through their streets. We had made in Frankfurt the experiment that the road of German liberty is very close to the abyss of anarchy. So long has freedom been kept down by the princes, that in the tumult of its sudden revival there is a sound of vengeance. But we now made in the South (*i.e.*, of the Maine, where Saxhausen is situated) the experiment that the proclamation of a republic would lead to a civil war, which even in the streets of Frankfurt would terminate in a decisive victory of the orthodox men of the old order of things.

From a little book by Dr. Heinrich Hoffmann, known as the Frankfurt 'Struwpeter,' Mr. Kühne has taken an extract, descriptive of the party-significance of beards in the parliamentary days, which he preserves like a fly in amber:—

1. No beard: *Philister, Epicier, Bourgeois*. If the man is very elegantly dressed, and goes so far as to wear *gloves*, he belongs to the diplomatic reactionary party; but he may be roughly handled. 2. Small moustache, carefully *curled*, and smooth chin: an aristocratic *réactionnaire*. Given occasionally to pistol-shooting, and must, therefore, be treated with caution. 3. Moustache, with small imperial: may belong to the police, and must likewise be treated with due caution, unless, indeed, one has many good friends on one's side. 4. Strong, heavy moustache, without whiskers: belongs to the centre left. Is of no decided political hue. A little shaving will make him reactionary. Must be won over if possible, but not too implicitly trusted. 5. Not shaved at all—beard from ear to ear: A. Systematically trimmed with scissors, the hair stiff and brush-like: a decided friend of the people, but more useful in practice than in theory. B. Natural growth, an untrimmed forest of hair, which no sharp instrument ever approached, flowing down, and generally of mixed colours: noble friend of the people, communicative dreamer, radical reformer, without any historical basis, but sometimes with practical self-determination. A Messiah of the fourth estate; promises to work miracles—presently.

Giving a retrospective glance at the '48 and its results, Herr Kühne now says, in 1863, that the failure of fifteen years ago began in the bosom of the Parliament. The deputies from Baden brought their own local politics into the foreground, and thus frightened all Germany with the word "republic." "Respublica Germania" should not be associated with the corruption of the word "republic" as used on French and Polish soil; but it should be remembered that England, with its monarchy, is the best of republics, inasmuch as the people is self-governed by means of the Parliament. Whatever reform is undertaken, the legal and historical rights of the several princes must be respected; nor must any attempt be made to establish an hereditary German empire, for such an institution is incompatible with the variety and fullness of German life.

OUR LITERARY TABLE.

Joseph Anstey; or, the Patron and the Protégé: a Story of Chequered Experiences in Life from Youth upwards. By D. S. Henry. (Wilson).—The true history of a man who has raised himself from poverty and squalid environments to competence and respectability would always fascinate readers. "Self-help" is a watchword that stirs the heart of every energetic man or woman; but then the illustrations must be genuine and authentic,—above all, they must be narrated with simplicity. We opened 'Joseph Anstey' with a hope, in spite of the second part of the title, that it was one of the unadorned annals of a real hero, who had fought his way upwards from the ranks; but, instead of that, we found 'Joseph Anstey' a commonplace tale, written in bad taste. The hero is thus introduced:—"The worthy curate perceived a poor boy, apparently about fifteen years of age, elevated on a large block of stone, playing a common fife, to the infinite satisfaction of a gaping group of spectators before Don Saltero's Hotel. His black hair, uncombed and uncut, streamed over his neck, and all but concealed a most intelligent countenance, which, with his dark, bright eyes and slim, proportionate figure, degraded by mean apparel, attracting the sensitive curate's attention, induced him, while supplying the wanderer's immediate necessities, to inquire into his circumstances, from which it appeared he was parentless and without a friend. The curate, who had taken him aside, listened attentively to the boy's unsophisticated tale, assuring the young wanderer of his wish to enable him to escape from his strolling, vagrant life. * * They then parted. Poor Joseph was left in much perplexity. He sat on a barge, listlessly watching the busy, floating scene before him. But he felt ill, and wept, and knew not why. The moon's beams were already silencing the dark, rippling waters, and Joseph set forth to find his way back to Chelsea. * * The next morning Joseph rose, and with a light heart set out on his journey to seek the curate's rural mansion. From an eminence at a short distance he could see the curling of the blue smoke among the poplars, which a rustic had pointed out to him as indicating the hospitable roof for which he inquired." Readers may find their sensitive feelings assuaged by learning that this hero, in a sleeveless jacket, becomes at last a rich merchant, finds his long-lost father and mother, marries, "and with his charming lady, after a sumptuous *déjeuner*, set out for Dover, en route for Paris and Montpellier. The happy couple returned, after a month's absence, to take up their abode at Norwood Hall. Their first party was a grand entertainment given to their numerous friends. It was an animated sight to see the company calling in their carriages—the gentlemen in plain, handsome, dress suits, but the ladies vying with each other in the variety of colour of their splendid attire." Here is virtue rewarded in a neat and appropriate fashion. If 'Joseph Anstey' had been a real narrative of difficulties surmounted, it would have had a value in spite of its vulgar style; but as a work of fiction it is simply stupid, and the attempts at wit and humour are those of a pert linen-draper, who is no relative whatever to that immortal

—linen-draper bold, as all the world doth know, and in whose acquaintance all the world delights.

Worth her Weight in Gold. (Wertheim, Macintosh & Hunt).—The title of this harmless little story was suggested by the moral, "A good servant is worth her weight in gold," which is introduced as a tag to the last chapter; and the model servant whose career is supposed to illustrate this truth, is Maria Bertram, the only daughter of a pious Leicestershire widow. Dressed in deep mourning, the faultless Maria, who, with other attractions not usually possessed by country servant-girls, has a slim body and drooping eyelids, enters London service as housemaid to Mrs. Petworth of Laurence Terrace. "How was it you came to leave home, then, if you're so fond of your mother?" asks Maria's fellow-servant, Jane, of the new comer; to which inquiry the young lady who is worth her weight in gold answers in a style befitting so

valuable a domestic, "We parted very reluctantly, I assure you; but the offer of a home here by Mrs. Petworth's friend at Woodacre was thought to be a providential opening." Can this strain be usual with Leicestershire servants? Do the maids of that enlightened and favoured county call an offer of "a place" an offer of a home? Do they really regard "a situation" as "a providential opening"? Anyhow, the providential opening is not exactly what Maria expected to find. The Petworths are worldly,—Mr. Petworth reading newspapers on Sundays, and Mrs. Petworth being by no means regular in her attendance on divine service. This greatly troubles Maria. To add to her perplexities, her lover comes up to London, and falling under the influence of an infidel named Wintle, becomes a very naughty young man. "Gradually," says the historian, "William had been misled by Wintle's sophisms, and in his unsuspecting gaiety of heart had been drawn into pleasures of a most unlawful character—unlawful, that is, to one calling himself a soldier of Christ. He had become familiar with the tavern-parlour and the casino, and had been behind the scenes of the theatre." But all these evil circumstances yield to Maria's perseverance in well-doing. Having saved her sweetheart from Wintle's sophisms and lured him away from the fascinations of the casino,—having led Mr. Petworth to care for more edifying reading than the Sunday newspaper,—and converted Mrs. Petworth to a regular church-goer, she relinquishes domestic service for the joys of a virtuous married life, carrying off, as trophies of her victories over Satan in the Petworth family, a set of tea-things presented to her by her master, a handsome Bible given by her mistress, and a few silver teaspoons, the offering of her mistress's only daughter, Miss Amelia. May all maid-servants who are worth their weight in gold be as lucky as Maria!

Our County; or, Hampshire in the Reign of Charles the Second. By Henry Moody, Curator of Winchester Museum. (Winchester, Dodsell; London, J. R. Smith).—The author has taken pains and trouble to gather together a great deal of local information about the city of Winchester; he has thrown it together in the shape of a story, hanging slightly together and imitating the supposed phraseology of the period, which renders the work somewhat fatiguing to read. Those who are interested in the records of the good citizens of Winchester at this period may find a picture of them here, in their habits as they lived, also descriptions of the keeping of Christmas and harvest-time in the Hampshire villages. There is an account of a trial before Judge Jeffries, which is not so good or so graphic as the trial in 'Pilgrim's Progress,' supposed to be before the same judge. The trial and execution of poor Lady Lisle are also touched upon among the events which have occurred in the city of Winchester. The hero of the book is Alderman Foreright, and he is a specimen of the men who have done their duty with all their might, and been benefactors to the towns in which they lived, although they may not have been heard of beyond their own places. Those who read this little book will pick up a good deal of information, and the local colouring, which is well caught, gives it an air of reality.

An Elementary Latin Grammar, for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. E. Miller, M.A. (Longman & Co.).—Though called "elementary," this Grammar contains so much more than beginners can be expected to master that Mr. Miller intimates his intention of publishing a smaller one for their use. He has attempted to "combine the advantages and avoid the faults" of the old Latin grammars still used in public schools, on the one hand, and those recent ones, on the other, which are more in harmony with modern scholarship. We think he was mistaken in making the attempt, nor can we compliment him on his success. As far as we have been able to discover, his work possesses no advantage over several in extensive use. It differs from them in being partly in English and partly in Latin; but we do not see the benefit of the mixture. The Latin, we are told, is confined to those parts which are to be learnt by heart; and yet a good deal of the English seems no less needful to be remembered. We cannot say we admire the

practice of giving boys rules, &c. to learn, which they cannot understand without consulting the translation at the end of the book (a task they avoid as much as possible), and which even then can never suggest the meaning to their minds so readily as English. If the object is to give them a familiarity with the Latin idiom, they may acquire this far better by committing to memory portions of classical authors. There appears to be a needless complexity of arrangement in Mr. Miller's Syntax. We cannot see the necessity for a First Syntax and a Second Syntax, the latter being again divided into a First and a Second Part, with numerous subdivisions under each. It occasions frequent repetition and reference from one part of the book to another, which will be found inconvenient in practice. Much of what is here said about the construction of sentences would be better presented to the pupil at an earlier stage in an English grammar. The treatment of the subjunctive mood is less distinct and exhaustive in this than in some other recent grammatical works.

Chambers's Library for Young People. Second Series. *Wild Flowers and their Uses: a Book for Children.* By Caroline Southwood Hill. (Chambers.)—This little work is exceedingly well adapted as a first book for introducing children to the study of plants and their uses. Children can be interested in the uses of plants long before they can be induced to direct their attention to their structure. The author describes seven-and-twenty wild flowers; and a young mind which starts with a knowledge of nearly thirty of the most common and useful plants may, or may not, master in after-life the science of Economic Botany, but it will have made a good beginning. The wild flowers described are so common as to be known to most grown-up persons; the woodcuts are correct enough to enable children to recognize the plants by them; and the incidents introducing each flower are naturally imagined and entertainingly told. After the account of each flower a summary of the information in prose is repeated in a few lines of verse; the verses would be improved if they were made always to run properly on their feet.

A fourth volume of *The Grade Lesson Books, in Six Standards, especially adapted to meet the Requirements of the 'Revised Code,'* edited by E. T. Stevens and C. Hole (Longman), has made its appearance. It contains easy and amusing extracts for reading lessons, lists of words to be spelt and arithmetical examples to be worked.—The information supplied by *Battles of England, showing the Cause, Conduct, and Issue of every Battle from 1066 to the Present Day, compiled expressly for the Use of Schools,* by C. Sanderson, L.C.P. (Bradbury & Evans), may be more appropriately found in *Histories of England*, though it is here well arranged and nicely printed. The title-page is hardly borne out by what follows. Several important battles in the Wars of the Roses are omitted, and those mentioned are unaccompanied by any particulars, except that the Lancastrians are said to have been defeated in the last. It is nearly the same with the civil war in the reign of Charles the First.—*Der Vetter: Comedy in Three Acts, by Roderick Benedict, with Grammatical and Explanatory Notes,* by Fr. Weinmann and G. Zimmermann (Trübner), is an easy German play, accompanied by an excessive profusion of notes which almost supersede the use of a dictionary or grammar.

Of miscellaneous and other publications we have to announce *A Speech delivered before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in the Cause of Wilson v. Fendall, on Appeal from the Archdeaconry of Canterbury,* by H. B. Wilson (Longman).—*The Cotton Trade of India: being a Series of Letters written from Bombay in the Spring of 1863,* by Samuel Smith (Wilson).—*Basis of a Plan for the Abolition of the War,* by Blyth (Spottiswoode).—*On Modern Costume: a Sequel to 'Gossip on Dress' (Moses & Son).*—*On the Importance of Ocean Telegraphy, the Impediments to its Success, and the Way to Obviate Them,* by W. P. Piggott (Hardwicke).—*Ode on the Marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,* by J. W. Coppin (Hodges, Smith & Co.).—*How Should We Treat our Servants?* by M. K. N. (Mozley).—*The Golden Gleanings: being Sketches of Female Character from*

Bible History, by John Shirley (Faithfull).—*Henry Morgan; or, the Sower and the Seed,* by M. H. (Edinburgh, Johnstone, Hunter & Co.).—*The Morality of the Riot, Sermon of Rev. O. B. Prothingham (New York, Francis).*—*Commemorations of the Departed: a Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Chapel at Wellington College,* by Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford (Parker).—*Führer ins Reich der Deutschen Pflanzen,* von Dr. Moritz Willkomm (Dulau).—*and Leno's Poetic Magazine* (Farrah).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

All the Year Round, conducted by Dickens, Vol. 9, roy. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Babies in the Basket, new edit. 18mo. 7/1 cl.
Bohn's Cheap Series: 'Modern Novellists of France,' post 8vo. 2/6
Bohn's Select. Lib.: 'Hind's Intro. Astronomy,' 3 cl. post 8vo. 3/6
Bohn's Stand. Lib.: 'Mitford's Our Village, 1 & 2 series,' each 3/6
Bolton's Selected Sermons, cr. 8vo. 5/1 cl.
Boswell and Bunbury, by Author of 'Guy Livingstone,' 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Brabazon's Month at Gravesend, 12mo. 2/1 cl.
Browning (Robert), Poetical Works, Vol. 3, 3rd edit. fc. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Clark (Adam), Life of, by Dunn, cr. 8vo. 3/1 cl.
Cooper's The Borders, fc. 8vo. 1/1 cl.
Coppin's Ode, Marriage of Prince of Wales, 8vo. 1/1 swd.
Daisy, The, Stories in Verse, 30 engravings, 27th edit. 18mo. 1/1 cl.
Forest Gave, The, or Revenge, a Tale, from the German, fc. 8vo. 1/1
Hauman's Pulpit Assistant, 6th edit. by Weston (4 vols.), V. 2, 2/6
Henry Morgan, 32mo. 1/1 cl.
Lady's Visit to Manila and Japan, by Anna D'A., illust. 8vo. 14/1
Master of the House, by 'Scrutator,' cheap edit. cr. 8vo. 5/1
Men who were Earnest, new edit. am. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Monro's Enticement, or Lost Intimacy, fcap. 8vo. 2/1 cl.
Ned Lockley, the Etouleur, or the Only Son, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21/1
Park's Five Sermons on Five Points, 3rd edit. fc. 8vo. 2/1 cl.
Payn's Furness Abbey and Neighbourhood, 12 Photographs, 15/1 cl.
Perrin's Elements of French Conversation, new edit. by Gros, 1/6
Punch, Re-issue, Vol. 31, 4to. 5/1 cl.
Punch, Re-issue, Vol. 31, 4to. 10/6 cl.
Radium, 'Crucible of a Beauty,' 18mo. 2/1 bds.
Rook's Profit and Discount Table, new edit. by Dixon, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Ruhle's French Examination Papers, Key to, by De Bussey, 3/6 cl.
Ruminal Rhymes with Pictures to Match, fcap. 1/1 swd.
Select Lib.: Oliphant's (Mrs.), The Orphan, cr. 8vo. 2/1 bds.
Sordet's Mentone in its Medical Aspect, fcap. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Smith's Left to Themselves, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21/6 cl.
Stationer's Handbook, 3rd edit. fc. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Wood's Dictionary of Bible, new edit. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Newcastle, Aug. 26, 1863.

Not many meetings of the British Association have begun so well as this at Newcastle. Yesterday, a steady pour of rain, such as you look for only in the north and on the shores of the German Ocean, damped our spirits. We gazed from hour to hour at the leaden sky, and thought with despair of the many excursions on our list of pleasures to come. At last, the deluge ceased. A sharp, brisk wind swept over and through the town. The air became dry and exhilarating, and this morning dawned upon us in a more hopeful mood. We have now a promise of fine weather.

In other respects, too, the aspect of affairs is bright. The gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood are very active and enthusiastic in their welcome; many of the visitors are received into private houses, as in Manchester, and hospitality to Science is the order of the day. The Mayor of the town is doing everything he can to make the visit to Newcastle agreeable to everybody. Aided by Sir William Armstrong, the President, and by the leading inhabitants, there seems little doubt that he will succeed. The number of tickets, up to this hour, are—Associates, 1,434; Ladies, 871; New Annual, 167; Old Annual, 90; New Life Members, 21; Old Life Members, 83; Foreigners, 16; Total, 2,682. These numbers exceed those enrolled at Aberdeen, and, I think, even those at Manchester. To-morrow, we expect many accessions.

This morning the first Meeting—that of the General Committee—took place for despatch of business. The Officers of Sections were named, the names of which may be given at the head of your Sectional Reports next week. The Secretary read the following Report of Council:—

Report of the Council.

1. The Report of the Kew Committee has been presented at each of the Meetings of the Council, and the General Report for the year 1862-63 has been received, and is now presented to the General Committee.
2. The Report of the Parliamentary Committee has been received for presentation to the General Committee this day.
3. It will be in the recollection of the General Committee that at the Cambridge Meeting, when Prof. Phillips resigned the office of Assistant-General Secretary, which he had held from the beginning of the Association, he was prevailed upon to join Mr. Hopkins as Joint-General Secretary until the present Meeting. The attention of the Council was called to this arrangement on the 5th of June last by Prof. Phillips, who, in claiming permission to retire from office, recommended that in filling this office permanently at the Newcastle Meeting, regard should be had to

the advantage of having one of the General Secretaries resident in London.

On this a Committee was appointed, consisting of the General Secretaries, and the gentlemen who had formerly filled that office, for the purpose of reporting a recommendation to the Council as to a successor to Prof. Phillips. The Council have received the following Report:—
"Prof. Phillips, F.R.S., having kindly consented, at the request of the General Committee of the British Association, to hold, in conjunction with Mr. Hopkins, F.R.S., the office of General Secretary, and being now desirous of retiring from the office; We, the undersigned, having been requested by the Council to suggest a suitable successor to Prof. Phillips, beg to express our unanimous opinion that Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S. M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, is well qualified to fill the office of Joint-General Secretary of the Association."

"W. V. HARCOURT, R. I. MURCHISON, E. SABINE, W. HOPKINS, J. PHILLIPS."

4. The Council have been informed that invitations will be presented to the General Committee, at its Meeting on Monday, August 31, from Birmingham, Bath, Nottingham, Dundee, Southampton, and the Potteries.

Then came the Treasurer's Report, as here follows:—

The General Treasurer's Account.

From October 4, 1862 (Cambridge Meeting), to August 26, 1863 (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

RECEIPTS.	
To balance brought on from last Account ..	£394 7 9
Life Compositions at Cambridge and since ..	137 10 0
Annual Subscriptions ditto ditto ..	831 0 0
Associates' Tickets ditto ditto ..	432 0 0
Ladies' Tickets ditto ditto ..	242 0 0
Sale of Consols ..	1,374 7 6
Dividends on Stock ..	246 10 1
From the Sale of Publications, viz.:—	
Reports, Catalogue of Stars, &c. ..	51 17 7
Balance of grant made in 1861 for Photographic Pictures of the Sun, returned by Mr. Stewart ..	12 17 0
	£3,322 9 11

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of Cambridge Meeting, sundry Printing, Binding, Advertising, and incidental Petty Expenses, by the General and Local Treasurers ..	310 6 2
Printing, Engraving, and Binding Report of 31st Meeting ..	636 10 7
Salaries, Twelve Months ..	350 0 0
Preparing Index to Reports ..	100 0 0
On Account of Grants made at Cambridge Meeting, viz.:—	
Maintaining Establishment of Kew Observatory ..	600 0 0
Balloon Committee, deficiency ..	70 0 0
Balloon Ascents (other expenses) ..	25 0 0
Entozoa ..	25 0 0
Coal Fossils ..	20 0 0
Herrings, Artificial Fecondation ..	20 0 0
Granites of Donegal ..	5 0 0
Prison Diet, &c. ..	20 0 0
Vertical Atmospheric Movements ..	13 0 0
Dredging—Shetland ..	50 0 0
— North-East Coast of Scotland ..	25 0 0
— Northumberland and Durham ..	17 3 10
— Committee of Superintendence ..	10 0 0
Steam-ship Performance ..	100 0 0
Balloon Committee ..	200 0 0
Carbon under Pressure ..	10 0 0
Volcanic Temperature ..	100 0 0
Yenoid of Ammonium ..	8 0 0
Electrical Standards ..	100 0 0
Ditto construction and distribution ..	40 0 0
Luminous Meteors ..	17 0 0
Kew, additional Buildings for Photoheliograph ..	100 0 0
Thermo-Electricity ..	15 0 0
Analysis of Rocks ..	8 0 0
Hydroids ..	10 0 0
Balance at the Bankers' ..	£310 10 6
Ditto in hands of General and Local Treasurers ..	6 9 10
	317 0 4
	£3,322 9 11

The Kew Report was next handed in:—

Report of the Kew Committee for 1862-1863.

The Committee of the Kew Observatory submit to the Association the following statement of their proceedings during the past year.

It was mentioned in last Report that the Director of the Lisbon Observatory had requested the Committee to superintend the construction of a set of Self-recording Magnetographs. This request has been complied with by the Committee, and a set of Self-recording Magnetographs have been constructed by Adie under their direction. These, along with a tabulating instrument by Gibson, have been verified at Kew, where Senhor Capello, of the Lisbon Observatory, resided for some time, in order to become familiar with the working of his instruments. This verification was completed in December last, and Senhor Capello then left England for Lisbon, taking his instruments with him. These arrived safely at their destination; and so rapid was the progress made with the Observatory, that on the 1st of July the building was finished, and the Magnetographs in continuous operation. Mr. Stewart has lately received from Senhor Capello copies of the tracings furnished by these instruments from July 14th to 16th, during which period a magnetic disturbance occurred simultaneously at Lisbon and at Kew. These tracings, along with the corresponding Kew curves, are exhibited to the Association. When the

two sets are viewed side by side, features of resemblance become manifest, which appear to show that very great advantage to magnetical science will ultimately be derived from the intercomparison of such photographic traces taken simultaneously at different localities.

Mr. Stewart has likewise heard from Senhor de Souza, of the University of Coimbra, who writes that, after many preliminary difficulties, his Observatory is now making rapid progress towards completion.

Before his departure from this country, Senhor Capello addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Kew Committee:—

"My dear Sir,—I should much desire to obtain for the Lisbon Observatory some memorial of my visit to Kew, where I have received much valuable instruction in magnetism, as well as great kindness from yourself, from General Sabine, and from other members of the Kew Committee. Might I request of you, dear Sir, to endeavour to obtain for me a set of the 'Transactions of the British Association,' wherewith to enrich our library at Lisbon? Will you also, at the same time, kindly permit us to continue sending to your library, as a slight token of our goodwill, the monthly records of our Observatory?—I remain, dear Sir, yours sincerely, (Signed) J. C. BRITO CAPELO."

"J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S., Chairman of the Kew Committee of the British Association."

The request of this letter has been complied with by the Council of the Association, and a complete set of the 'Transactions' has been despatched to Lisbon.

The Committee have likewise been requested to superintend the construction of a set of Self-recording Magnetographs for Prof. Kupffer, of the St. Petersburg Central Observatory. These were constructed as before—the Magnetographs by Adie, and the tabulating instrument by Gibson; and, after having been verified at Kew, they were despatched to St. Petersburg.

Prof. Kupffer desired also a Differential Vertical-force Magnetometer for Berlin, which has likewise been constructed by Adie, and verified at Kew. It remains in readiness to be forwarded by the first suitable opportunity to its destination. In addition to these instruments, Prof. Kupffer is obtaining from Adie a Barograph and a Self-registering Anemometer, both of the Kew pattern. Prof. Kupffer proposes visiting Kew in October, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the mode of working the instruments adopted there.

It was mentioned in last Report, that Lieut. Rokeby, of the Royal Marines, was desirous of making magnetical and meteorological observations in the Island of Ascension during his term of service at that station, and that the Board of Trade had sanctioned the expenditure of 60*l.* to provide a suitable observatory. Lieut. Rokeby has since been zealously engaged with his observations, and has already transmitted the records to General Sabine. In order to complete his meteorological equipment, a Self-recording Anemometer was necessary, and one of these on the Kew pattern has been constructed by Adie, and forwarded to Ascension, for the cost of which application has been made to the Government Grant Committee of the Royal Society.

It may be allowed to use this opportunity of stating, that already no fewer than nine Self-recording Anemometers on Beckley's or the Kew pattern have been made for different Observatories.

The Observatory of the McGill College at Montreal has been completed; and Dr. Smallwood writes that the absolute determination of the three magnetic elements and hourly observations of the Declinometer were to have been commenced there in July last.

The usual monthly absolute determinations of the magnetic elements continue to be made at Kew, and the Self-recording Magnetographs are in constant operation; and are, therefore, under the zealous superintendence of Mr. Chambers, the Magnetical Assistant.

Advantage has been taken of these automatic records of the earth's magnetism by the Committee engaged in the preparation of electrical standards, who have found it desirable for some of their experiments to ascertain the contemporaneous readings of the Declination Magnetograph.

The extensive use of iron in the construction of modern ships has rendered a careful determination of its effect upon ships' compasses essentially requisite to safe navigation. A demand has consequently arisen for the aid of persons who have made the subject one of special study, in order to make the observations that are most desirable, and to supply the required information, the process generally adopted being to swing the vessel round with her head towards the different points of the compass in succession. The needs of the Royal Navy in this respect are amply provided for; but hitherto Government has taken no steps towards extending the system adopted in that department to ships of the Mercantile Marine. On this account the Committee have much pleasure in reporting that Mr. Chambers has practically taken up the subject, and has obtained from the Director of the Observatory occasional leave of absence, when this shall be necessary, to enable him to attend at the swinging of ships. In the work his long experience of accurate and varied magnetic observations at Kew, and his familiar acquaintance with the "theory of deviations of the compass," must prove to be of great value; and the Committee desire to record their opinion that in thus affording to the observers at Kew an excellent training, which is capable of most useful application in the public service, the maintenance of the Observatory is shown to be attended with indirect advantages scarcely less important than the valuable results of observations which it is the more immediate province of the Observatory to secure.

Major-General Sabine, President of the Royal Society, has communicated to that body a paper on the 'Results of the Magnetic Observations at the Kew Observatory, from 1857 to 1862 inclusive.' In this communication the following subjects are discussed:—1. The disturbance-diurnal variation of the declination. 2. The solar-diurnal variation

of the declination. 3. The semi-annual inequality of the solar-diurnal variation of the declination. 4. The lunar-diurnal variation of the declination. 5. The secular change, and the annual variation of the declination, dip and total force. The values of these changes at Kew are compared with those at the different Colonial Magnetic Observatories, and results of much interest and importance are obtained. A copy of this paper will be sent to each Member of the Committee of Recommendations of the Association as soon as it is out of the printer's hands.

At the request of the Astronomer Royal, the Kew curves of declination and horizontal force for the 14th of December last (a time of disturbance) were forwarded to Greenwich, in order that Mr. Airy might compare them with the records of earth-currents obtained there at the same date. In return Mr. Airy kindly sent copies of these latter records to Kew; and a comparison of these with the indications afforded by the Kew Magnetographs forms the subject of a short communication by Mr. Stewart, which is published in the 'Proceedings of the Royal Society.'

Mr. Stewart has likewise communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a paper on 'Earth Currents during Magnetic Calms, and their Connexion with Magnetic Changes,' which is about to be published in the 'Transactions' of that body. He has likewise communicated to the Royal Society of London an account of some experiments made at Kew, in order to determine the increase between 32° Fahr. and 212° Fahr. of the elasticity of dry atmospheric air, the volume of which remains constant, and also to determine the freezing-point of mercury. This communication will be published in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society.' The experiments were made by means of an air-thermometer, in the construction of which great assistance was derived from Mr. Beckley, Mechanical Assistant, while Mr. George Whipple, Meteorological Assistant, was of much use in observing.

Mr. Chambers has communicated to the Royal Society a paper 'On the Nature of the Sun's Magnetic Action upon the Earth,' in which it is argued that, in causing the daily variation, the sun does not act as a magnet.

The meteorological work of the Observatory continues to be performed satisfactorily by Mr. George Whipple, and all the staff interest themselves much in the business of the Observatory.

During the past year 130 Barometers, 206 Thermometers, and 22 Hydrometers have been verified; and Mr. Kemp, philosophical instrument maker, Edinburgh, has been furnished with a standard Thermometer.

The Self-recording Barograph has been in constant operation since the 8th of November last. A suggestion by Mr. Beckley to put two papers at the same time upon the cylinder, the one under the other, has proved successful; and two traces have thus been secured, one of which has been regularly forwarded to Admiral FitzRoy, at his request, while the other has been retained at the Observatory.

On the 30th of December the Superintendent received the following letter from Admiral FitzRoy:—

"Meteorological Department, 2, Parliament Street, London, Dec. 30, 1862.

"Sir,—I have the honour of addressing the Kew Committee of the British Association, through yourself, as Superintendent at their Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory, to request, on behalf of the Board of Trade, that daily meteorological communications may be again made to this Office, as formerly. Having extended our operations, and therefore incurred greater responsibility, it is considered advisable to acquire, if possible, the best strengthening support available. On account of economical reasons solely, as you are aware, the Board of Trade asked for discontinuance of those Kew telegrams which were then received as regularly as satisfactorily; but now, being able to add their expense (comparatively small) to the current charges of this Office, it is my pleasing duty to make this application. The Kew Observatory is so well situated for meteorological purposes, because separated from all local causes of error—neither on a hill nor in a valley, surrounded by grass land, on a level only about 35 feet above the sea, and to windward of our extensive metropolis during the greater part of the year—that a better locality for reference and inter-comparison need not be desired. It is sufficiently far from London to be uninfluenced by its heated air, smoke, or other peculiarities of atmosphere (inseparable from such an area of fires, population, and altered radiation), while it is within an easy railway trip. But while such are the well-known exterior recommendations of the Kew Observatory, for its specialities of Magnetism and Meteorology there are sterling advantages obtainable within its walls, not to be found elsewhere. Scrupulously careful, exact, and truly principled observations inseparably connected with the names of Ronalds and Welsh gave character and initiated proceedings of which results are now patent, not only in improvements of many kinds, affecting instruments and methods, but in general instruction. Nowhere else is there a *Cathometer* by which barometric instruments can be perfectly verified. Other methods used elsewhere are inferior as to range, principle, and practice. To that instrument much more is due than may be yet generally recognized. Persons aware of these facts are naturally desirous that Kew should have a place in the reports now published daily in most of the newspapers, and as the Board of Trade will defray such small contingent expenses as may be requisite, I am led to believe that the Kew Committee will consent to the necessary steps, through your obliging attention. With this letter is a copy of the arrangements existing now, which are somewhat altered from those already known to yourself. It may be convenient to permit morning observations to be made, soon after eight, by a resident at the Observatory, and to employ a special messenger to carry them to the Telegraph Office, in order that we may receive them here early. The contingent charge would be borne by this Office. Lists of the places with which we now communicate, and forms for our daily Weather Reports, are enclosed—all which may help to show what importance should be attached to the co-

operation and prestige of the Kew Observatory.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) "ROBT. FITZROY."

"Balfour Stewart, Esq., F.R.S., Superintending Kew Observatory."

In compliance with the request of this letter, telegrams were regularly furnished up to the end of May; but at that date the Superintendent received another letter from the Admiral, thanking the Observatory for the regularity and accuracy of its telegrams, but mentioning that, in consequence of two additional Foreign Stations being added to his list, there would not be space available for Kew, which really gave nearly the same indications as London. In consequence of this, telegrams were discontinued after the end of May.

The Self-recording Electrometer of Prof. W. Thomson continues in constant operation.

The arrangements at the Observatory for testing Sextants remain as before without alteration, but it has been thought advisable to reduce the verification-fee from 5*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary instruments, leaving that for an extremely accurate verification of a superior instrument the same as before.

Eleven Sextants and one Altitude and Azimuth instrument have been verified at Kew since the last Meeting of the British Association.

The Chairman has procured a Spectroscope affording very great angular separation, which remains at Kew, and he has also ordered a Heliosat from Paris; by those means it is hoped that the minutiae of the solar spectrum may soon be capable of being examined with great facility. The solar spots are now regularly observed at Kew, after the method of Dr. Schwabe, of Dessau, who has been communicated with, and will be written to from time to time, in order to insure that both observers pursue exactly the same method of observation.

It will be remembered that in the Report of the Committee at the Cambridge Meeting, it was stated that Mr. De La Rue had taken 177 photographs of the sun, and that the number of available days from February 7 to September 12, 1862, was 124. The Kew Heliograph was worked at Cranford up to February 7, 1863, and photographs were procured on 42 other days between September 12, 1862, and February 7, 1863, making 166 working days in the whole year. The series of negatives are now in course of measurement and reduction by Dr. Von Bose. The micrometer employed is the same as that constructed for and used in the measurements of the eclipse-pictures obtained in Spain in 1860—a detailed description of which instrument is given in Mr. De La Rue's paper in the *Phil. Trans.* Vol. cli. pp. 373 to 380. Of the 1862-1863 series, the measurements are finished up to the end of June, and the reductions to the end of April, 1862. Both will be completed at the end of this year.

In February of the present year the Heliograph was removed from Cranford to the Kew Observatory, and erected again in the dome. A new and commodious photographic-room has been built on the roof of the Observatory, close to the dome, and has been fitted up with the requirements necessary for the successful prosecution of astronomical photography. The expense of this room has been defrayed out of the sum of 100*l.* granted for that object at the Cambridge Meeting. The actual sum expended up to the present time amounts to 89*l.*, leaving a balance of 11*l.*, which will cover the outlay for a few pieces of apparatus which are still required.

Between February 7 and May of the present year pictures of the sun were occasionally procured at Kew; but the Heliograph could not be fairly got to work until the completion of the photographic-room and the final adjustment of the instrument itself. From the 1st of May to the present time the Heliograph has been continuously worked by a qualified assistant, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Beckley. Two photographs are taken on every working day, one to the east and the other to the west of the meridian, when atmospheric conditions permit of this being done. From the 1st of May to the 14th of August inclusive there have been 54 working days. Four positive copies are made regularly from each negative, one of which it is proposed to retain at Kew, and it is in contemplation to distribute the others.

Mr. Stewart, after an inspection of all the sun-pictures obtained by the Kew Heliograph, is inclined to think that the behaviour of solar spots with respect to increase and diminution has reference to ecliptical longitudes, and is possible connected with the position of the nearer planets; but it will require a longer series of pictures to determine this than that which has yet been obtained.

The Heliograph constructed by Mr. Dallmeyer for Wilmshurst, under Mr. De La Rue's superintendence, has been completed, and will be shortly sent to Russia, together with a Micrometer and Protractor constructed by Messrs. Troughton & Simms, which will be employed in the measurement and reduction of the sun-pictures.

Of the 150*l.* granted by the Association in 1861 for the purpose of obtaining a series of photographic pictures of the solar surface, a sum of 137*l.* 3*s.* has been expended from February 1862 to February 1863, and the balance, 12*l.* 17*s.*, has been returned to the Association.

In 1860 a sum of 90*l.* was voted for an additional Photographic Assistant, of which 50*l.* was received and expended in that year. The balance, 40*l.*, was again granted in 1861, out of which 20*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* have been expended.

The working of the Kew Photoheliograph during the year, commencing in February, 1863, will be defrayed out of a grant placed in the hands of Mr. De La Rue by the Royal Society for that purpose.

It will be seen from the Statement appended to this Report, that the expenditure of the Observatory has exceeded its income by 7*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; but there is 30*l.* to be received from the Russian Government for the verification of instruments. The Committee recommend that a sum of 600*l.* should be granted for the expenditure of the current year.

JOHN P. GASSIOT, Chairman.

Accounts of the Kew Committee of the British Association,
from October 1, 1862, to August 26, 1863.

RECEIPTS.	
Received from the General Treasurer ..	£000 0 0
For the verification of Instruments—	
From the Board of Trade	5 15 0
From the Admiralty	15 5 0
From opticians	28 17 6
For Barograph curves sent to the Meteorologic Office, London	16 14 3
From the Portuguese Government, for the ver- ification of Magnetographs sent to the Lisbon Observatory	30 0 0
For the construction of Standard Thermometers ..	1 15 0
Balance	189 11 0
	£887 17 9

PAYMENTS.	
Balance from last account	£182 2 6
Solaries, &c. :—	
To B. Stewart, four quarters, ending October 1, 1863	200 0 0
Ditto, allowed for petty travelling expenses ..	10 0 0
C. Chambers, four quarters, ending October 6, 1863	100 0 0
Ditto, honorarium	10 0 0
G. Whipple, four quarters, ending September 18, 1863	60 0 0
T. Baker, four quarters, ending September 29, 1863	40 0 0
R. Beckley, 47 weeks, ending August 24, 1863, at 40s.	94 0 0
Apparatus, Materials, Tools, &c.	60 10 0
Ironmonger, Carpenter, and Mason	7 5 5
Printing, Stationery, Books, and Postage ..	31 16 9
Coals and Gas	49 9 5
House Expenses, Chandlery, &c.	15 3 0
Porterage and petty expenses	16 10 8
Rent of Land to October 10, 1863	11 0 0
	£887 17 9

I have examined the above account and compared it with the vouchers presented to me. I find that the amounts expended exceed those received by the sum of £7 8 6

To which must be added the excess of expenditure over income for the preceding years, as stated in the account of September 17, 1862 .. 182 2 6

Making the present balance of expenditure beyond receipts £189 11 0

August 12, 1863. R. HUTTON.

After this came the Report of the Parliamentary Committee:—

Report of the Parliamentary Committee.

The Parliamentary Committee have the honour to report as follows:—The Earls of Rosse and De Grey, Lord Stanley, and Sir Joseph Paxton have vacated their seats; but your Committee recommend that Lords Rosse and Stanley be re-elected. Your Committee also recommend that two of the vacancies be supplied by the election of Lord Houghton and Mr. N. Keble. A Committee of the House of Commons having reported in favour of the adoption of the Metrical System of Weights and Measures, and it being understood that a bill to carry into effect such recommendation will be introduced in the ensuing Session of Parliament, your Committee venture to suggest that the expediency of such a measure might be discussed at the ensuing Meeting. No subject has been referred to your Committee since the last Meeting at Cambridge.

August 24, 1863. WROTTESELEY, Chairman.

The General Committee then adjourned. At the next Meeting the choice of place for meeting for the ensuing year will have to be made. The choice lies, I imagine, between Birmingham and Bath. The county of Warwick will be the centre of all attractions next year—being Shakspeare's year. The Shakspearians will, of course, meet at Stratford; the Archaeological Institute will assemble at Warwick; and it seems highly probable that the British Association will hold their congress in Birmingham.

In the evening the First General Meeting took place, when SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG replaced Prof. WILLIS in the chair of the Association. After the usual courtesies incident to this exchange of office, SIR WILLIAM rose and read the Inaugural Address.—

The President's Address.

Gentlemen of the British Association,—I esteem it the greatest honour of my life that I am called upon to assume the office of your President. In that capacity, and as representing your body, I may be allowed to advert to the gratifying reception which the British Association met with on their former visit to this region of mining and manufacturing industry, and, as a member of the community which you have again honoured with a visit, I undertake to convey to you the assurance of a renewed and hearty welcome. A quarter of a century has elapsed since the Association assembled in this town, and in no former period of equal

duration has so great a progress been made in physical knowledge. In mechanical science, and especially in those branches of it which are concerned in the application of steam-power to effect interchange between distant communities, the progress made since 1838 has no parallel in history. The railway system was then in its infancy, and the great problem of trans-Atlantic steam navigation had only received its complete solution in the preceding year. Since that time railways have extended to every continent, and steamships have covered the ocean. These reflections claim our attention on this occasion, because the locality in which we hold our present meeting is the birthplace of railways, and because the coal mines of this district have contributed more largely than any others to supply the motive power by which steam communication by land and water has been established on so gigantic a scale.

The history of railways shows what grand results may have their origin in small beginnings. When coal was first conveyed in this neighbourhood from the pit to the shipping-place on the Tyne, the pack-horse, carrying a burden of 3 cwt., was the only mode of transport employed. As soon as roads suitable for wheeled carriages were formed, carts were introduced, and this first step in mechanical appliance to facilitate transport had the effect of increasing the load which the horse was enabled to convey from 3 cwt. to 17 cwt. The next improvement consisted in laying wooden bars or rails for the wheels of the carts to run upon, and this was followed by the substitution of the four-wheeled wagon for the two-wheeled cart. By this further application of mechanical principles the original horse load of 3 cwt. was augmented to 42 cwt. These were important results, and they were not obtained without the shipwreck of the fortunes of at least one adventurous man whose ideas were in advance of the times in which he lived. We read, in a record published in the year 1649, that "one Master Beaumont, a gentleman of great ingenuity and rare parts, adventured into the mines of Northumberland with his 30,000*l.*, and brought with him many rare engines not then known in that shire, and waggons with one horse to carry down coal from the pits to the river, but within a few years he consumed all his money and rode home upon his light horse." The next step in the progress of railways was the attachment of slips of iron to the wooden rails. Then came the iron tramway, consisting of cast-iron bars of an angular section: in this arrangement the upright flange of the bar acted as a guide to keep the wheel on the track. The next advance was an important one, and consisted in transferring the guiding flange from the rail to the wheel; this improvement enabled cast-iron edge rails to be used. Finally, in 1820, after the lapse of about 200 years from the first employment of wooden bars, wrought-iron rails, rolled in long lengths, and of suitable section, were made in this neighbourhood, and eventually superseded all other forms of railway. Thus, the railway system, like all large inventions, has risen to its present importance by a series of steps; and so gradual has been its progress, that Europe finds itself committed to a gauge fortuitously determined by the distance between the wheels of the carts for which wooden rails were originally laid down.

Last of all came the locomotive engine, that crowning achievement of mechanical science, which enables us to convey a load of 200 tons at a cost of fuel scarcely exceeding that of the corn and hay which the original pack-horse consumed in conveying its load of 3 cwt. an equal distance.

It was chiefly in this locality that the railway system was thus reared from earliest infancy to full maturity, and amongst the many names associated with its growth, that of George Stephenson stands pre-eminent.

In thus glancing at the history of railways, we may observe how promptly the inventive faculty of man supplies the device which the circumstances of the moment require. No sooner is a road formed fit for wheeled carriages to pass along, than the cart takes the place of the pack-saddle: no sooner is the wooden railway provided than the wagon is substituted for the cart: and no sooner is an iron railway formed, capable of carrying heavy loads,

than the locomotive engine is found ready to commence its career. As in the vegetable kingdom fit conditions of soil and climate quickly cause the appearance of suitable plants, so in the intellectual world fitness of time and circumstance promptly calls forth appropriate devices. The seeds of invention exist, as it were, in the air, ready to germinate whenever suitable conditions arise, and no legislative interference is needed to ensure their growth in proper season.

The coal-fields of this district, so intimately connected with the railway system, both in its origin and maintenance, will doubtless receive much attention from the Association at their present Meeting.

To persons who contend that all geological phenomena may be attributed to causes identical in nature and degree with those now in operation, the formation of coal must present peculiar difficulty. The rankness of vegetation which must have existed in the carboniferous era, and the uniformity of climate which appears to have prevailed almost from the Poles to the Equator, would seem to imply a higher temperature of the earth's crust, and an atmosphere more laden with humidity and carbonic acid than exist in our day. But whatever may have been the geological conditions affecting the origin of coal, we may regard the deposits of that mineral as vast magazines of power stored up at periods immeasurably distant for our use.

The principle of conservation of force, and the relationship now established between heat and motion, enable us to trace back the effects which we now derive from coal to equivalent agencies exercised at the periods of its formation. The philosophical mind of George Stephenson, unaided by theoretical knowledge, rightly saw that coal was the embodiment of power originally derived from the sun. That small pencil of solar radiation which is arrested by our planet, and which constitutes less than the 2,000-millionth part of the total energy sent forth from the sun, must be regarded as the power which enabled the plants of the carboniferous period to wrest the carbon they required from the oxygen with which it was combined, and eventually to deposit it as the solid material of coal. In our day, the reunion of that carbon with oxygen restores the energy expended in the former process, and thus we are enabled to utilize the power originally derived from the luminous centre of our planetary system.

But the agency of the sun in originating coal does not stop at this point. In every period of geological history the waters of the ocean have been lifted by the action of the sun and precipitated in rain upon the earth. This has given rise to all those sedimentary actions by which mineral substances have been collected at particular localities, and there deposited in a stratified form with a protecting cover to preserve them for future use. The phase of the earth's existence suitable for the extensive formation of coal appears to have passed away for ever; but the quantity of that invaluable mineral which has been stored up throughout the globe for our benefit is sufficient (if used discreetly) to serve the purposes of the human race for many thousands of years. In fact, the entire quantity of coal may be considered as practically inexhaustible. Turning, however, to our own particular country, and contemplating the rate at which we are expending those seams of coal which yield the best quality of fuel, and can be worked at the least expense, we shall find much cause for anxiety. The greatness of England much depends upon the superiority of her coal in cheapness and quality over that of other nations; but we have already drawn from our choicest mines a far larger quantity of coal than has been raised in all other parts of the world put together, and the time is not remote when we shall have to encounter the disadvantages of increased cost of working and diminished value of produce.

Estimates have been made at various periods of the time which would be required to produce complete exhaustion of all the accessible coal in the British Islands. These estimates are extremely discordant; but the discrepancies arise, not from any important disagreement as to the available

quantity of coal, but from the enormous difference in the rate of consumption at the various dates when the estimates were made, and also from the different views which have been entertained as to the probable increase of consumption in future years. The quantity of coal yearly worked from British mines has been almost trebled during the last twenty years, and has probably increased tenfold since the commencement of the present century; but as this increase has taken place pending the introduction of steam navigation and railway transit, and under exceptional conditions of manufacturing development, it would be too much to assume that it will continue to advance with equal rapidity. The statistics collected by Mr. Hunt, of the Mining Records Office, show that at the end of 1861 the quantity of coal raised in the United Kingdom had reached the enormous total of 86 millions of tons, and that the average annual increase of the eight preceding years amounted to 2½ millions of tons. Let us inquire, then, what will be the duration of our coal-fields if this more moderate rate of increase be maintained.

By combining the known thickness of the various workable seams of coal, and computing the area of the surface under which they lie, it is easy to arrive at an estimate of the total quantity comprised in our coal-bearing strata. Assuming 4,000 feet as the greatest depth at which it will ever be possible to carry on mining operations, and rejecting all seams of less than two feet in thickness, the entire quantity of available coal existing in these islands has been calculated to amount to about 80,000 millions of tons, which, at the present rate of consumption, would be exhausted in 930 years, but, with a continued yearly increase of 2½ millions of tons, would only last 212 years. It is clear that long before complete exhaustion takes place, England will have ceased to be a coal-producing country on an extensive scale. Other nations, and especially the United States of America, which possess coal-fields thirty-seven times more extensive than ours, will then be working more accessible beds at a smaller cost, and will be able to displace the English coal from every market. The question is, not how long our coal will endure before absolute exhaustion is effected, but how long will those particular coal-seams last which yield coal of a quality and at a price to enable this country to maintain her present supremacy in manufacturing industry. So far as this particular district is concerned, it is generally admitted that 200 years will be sufficient to exhaust the principal seams even at the present rate of working. If the production should continue to increase, as it is now doing, the duration of those seams will not reach half that period. How the case may stand in other coal-mining districts I have not the means of ascertaining; but as the best and most accessible coal will always be worked in preference to any other, I fear the same rapid exhaustion of our most valuable seams is everywhere taking place. Were we reaping the full advantage of all the coal we burnt, no objection could be made to the largeness of the quantity, but we are using it wastefully and extravagantly in all its applications. It is probable that fully one-fourth of the entire quantity of coal raised from our mines is used in the production of heat for motive power; but, much as we are in the habit of admiring the powers of the steam-engine, our present knowledge of the mechanical energy of heat shows that we realize in that engine only a small part of the thermic effect of the fuel. That a pound of coal should, in our best engines, produce an effect equal to raising a weight of a million pounds a foot high, is a result which bears the character of the marvellous, and seems to defy all further improvement. Yet the investigations of recent years have demonstrated the fact that the mechanical energy resident in a pound of coal, and liberated by its combustion, is capable of raising to the same height 10 times that weight. But although the power of our most economical steam-engines has reached, or perhaps somewhat exceeded, the limit of a million pounds raised a foot high per lb. of coal, yet, if we take the average effect obtained from steam-engines of the various constructions now in use, we shall not be justified in assuming it at more than one-third of that amount. It follows, therefore, that the

average quantity of coal which we expend in realizing a given effect by means of the steam-engine is about 30 times greater than would be requisite with an absolutely perfect heat-engine.

The causes which render the application of heat so uneconomical in the steam-engine have been brought to light by the discovery of the dynamical theory of heat; and it now remains for mechanicians, guided by the light they have thus received, to devise improved practical methods of converting the heat of combustion into available power.

Engines in which the motive power is excited by the communication of heat to fluids already existing in the aeriform condition, as in those of Stirling, Ericsson and Siemens, promise to afford results greatly superior to those obtained from the steam-engine. They are all based upon the principle of employing fuel to generate sensible heat, to the exclusion of latent heat, which is only another name for heat which has taken the form of unprofitable motion amongst the particles of the fluid to which it is applied. They also embrace what is called the regenerative principle—a term which has, with reason, been objected to, as implying a restoration of expended heat. The so-called “regenerator” is a contrivance for arresting unutilized heat rejected by the engine, and causing it to operate in aid and consequent reduction of fuel.

It is a common observation that before coal is exhausted some other motive agent will be discovered to take its place, and electricity is generally cited as the coming power. Electricity, like heat, may be converted into motion, and both theory and practice have demonstrated that its mechanical application does not involve so much waste of power as takes place in a steam-engine; but whether we use heat or electricity as a motive power, we must equally depend upon chemical affinity as the source of supply. The act of uniting to form a chemical product liberates an energy which assumes the form of heat or electricity, from either of which states it is convertible into mechanical effect. In contemplating, therefore, the application of electricity as a motive power, we must bear in mind that we shall still require to effect chemical combinations, and in so doing to consume materials. But where are we to find materials so economical for this purpose as the coal we derive from the earth and the oxygen we obtain from the air? The latter costs absolutely nothing; and every pound of coal, which in the act of combustion enters into chemical combination, renders more than two-and-a-half pounds of oxygen available for power. We cannot look to water as a practical source of oxygen, for there it exists in the combined state, requiring expenditure of chemical energy for its separation from hydrogen. It is in the atmosphere alone that it can be found in that free state in which we require it, and there does not appear to me to be the remotest chance, in an economic point of view, of being able to dispense with the oxygen of the air as a source either of thermo-dynamic or electro-dynamic effect. But to use this oxygen we must consume some oxidizable substance, and coal is the cheapest we can procure.

There is another source of motive power to which I am induced to refer, as exhibiting a further instance in which solar influence affords the means of obtaining mechanical effects from inanimate agents. I allude to the power of water descending from heights to which it has been lifted by the evaporative action of the sun. To illustrate the great advantage of collecting water for power in elevated situations, I may refer to the waterworks of Greenock, where the collecting-reservoirs are situated at an elevation of 512 feet above the river Clyde. The daily yield of these reservoirs is said to be nearly 100,000 tons of water, which is derived from the rainfall on an area of 5,000 acres. The power obtainable from this quantity and head of water is equal to that of a steam-engine of about 2,000 horse-power, and the whole effect might be realized on the margin of the river by bringing down the water in a pipe of sufficient capacity, and causing it to act as a column on suitable machinery at the foot of the descent. But the hydraulic capabilities of the Greenock reservoirs sink into insignificance when compared with those of other localities where the naturally collected waters of large areas of surface descend from great elevations in rapid

rivers or vertical falls. Alpine regions abound in falls which, with the aid of artificial works to impound the surplus water and equalize the supply, would yield thousands of horse-power; and there is at least one great river in the world which in a single plunge develops sufficient power to carry on all the manufacturing operations of mankind if concentrated in its neighbourhood. Industrial populations have scarcely yet extended to those regions which afford this profusion of motive power, but we may anticipate the time when these natural falls will be brought into useful operation. In that day the heat of the sun, by raising the water to heights from which to flow in these great rapids and cascades, will become the means of economizing the precious stores of motive power, which the solar energy differently directed has accumulated at a remote period of geological history, and which when once expended may probably never be replaced.

I have hitherto spoken of coal only as a source of mechanical power, but it is also extensively used for the kindred purpose of relaxing those cohesive forces which resist our efforts to give new forms and conditions to solid substances. In these applications, which are generally of a metallurgical nature, the same wasteful expenditure of fuel is everywhere observable. In an ordinary furnace employed to fuse or soften any solid substance, it is the excess of the heat of combustion over that of the body heated which alone is rendered available for the purpose intended. The rest of the heat, which in many instances constitutes by far the greater proportion of the whole, is allowed to escape uselessly into the chimney. The combustion also in common furnaces is so imperfect, that clouds of powdered carbon, in the form of smoke, envelope our manufacturing towns, and gases, which ought to be completely oxygenized in the fire, pass into the air with two-thirds of their heating power undeveloped.

Some remedy for this state of things, we may hope, is at hand, in the gas regenerative furnaces recently introduced by Mr. Siemens. In these furnaces the rejected heat is arrested by a so-called “regenerator,” as in Stirling’s air-engine, and is communicated to the new fuel before it enters the furnace. The fuel, however, is not solid coal, but gas previously evolved from coal. A stream of this gas raised to a high temperature by the rejected heat of combustion is admitted into the furnace, and there meets a stream of atmospheric air also raised to a high temperature by the same agency. In the combination which then ensues, the heat evolved by the combustion is superadded to the heat previously acquired by the gases. Thus, in addition to the advantage of economy, a greater intensity of heat is attained than by the combustion of unheated fuel. In fact, as the heat evolved in the furnace, or so much of it as is not communicated to the bodies exposed to its action, continually returns to augment the effect of the new fuel, there appears to be no limit to the temperature attainable, except the powers of resistance in the materials of which the furnace is composed.

With regard to smoke, which is at once a waste and a nuisance, having myself taken part with Dr. Richardson and Mr. Longridge in a series of experiments made in this neighbourhood in the years 1857-58 for the purpose of testing the practicability of preventing smoke in the combustion of bituminous coal in steam-engine boilers, I can state with perfect confidence that, so far as the raising of steam is concerned, the production of smoke is unnecessary and inexcusable. The experiments to which I refer proved beyond a doubt, that by an easy method of firing, combined with a due admission of air and a proper arrangement of firegrate, not involving any complexity, the emission of smoke might be perfectly avoided, and that the prevention of the smoke increased the economic value of the fuel and the evaporative power of the boiler. As a rule, there is more smoke evolved from the fires of steam-engines than from any others, and it is in these fires that it may be most easily prevented. But in the furnaces used for most manufacturing operations the prevention of smoke is much more difficult, and will probably not be effected until a radical change is made in the system of applying fuel for such operations.

Not less wasteful and extravagant is our mode

of employing coal for domestic purposes. It is computed that the consumption of coal in dwelling-houses amounts in this country to a ton per head per annum of the entire population; so that upwards of twenty-nine millions of tons are annually expended in Great Britain alone for domestic use. If any one will consider that one pound of coal applied to a well-constructed steam-engine boiler evaporates 10 lb. or one gallon of water, and if he will compare this effect with the insignificant quantity of water which can be boiled off in steam by a pound of coal consumed in an ordinary kitchen fire, he will be able to appreciate the enormous waste which takes place by the common method of burning coal for culinary purposes. The simplest arrangements to confine the heat and concentrate it upon the operation to be performed would suffice to obviate this reprehensible waste. So also in warming houses we consume in our openfires about five times as much coal as will produce the same heating effect when burnt in a close and properly constructed stove. Without sacrificing the luxury of a visible fire, it would be easy, by attending to the principles of radiation and convection, to render available the greater part of the heat which is now so improvidently discharged into the chimney. These are homely considerations—too much so, perhaps, for an assembly like this; but I trust that an abuse involving a useless expenditure exceeding in amount our income-tax, and capable of being rectified by attention to scientific principles, may not be deemed unworthy of the notice of some of those whom I have the honour of addressing.

The introduction of the Davy lamp was a great event in the history of coal-mining, not as effecting any great diminution of those disastrous accidents which still devastate every colliery district, but as a means of enabling mines to be worked which, from their greater explosive tendencies, would otherwise have been deemed inaccessible. Thus, while the Davy lamp has been of great benefit both to the public and the proprietors of coal, it has been the means of leading the miners into more perilous workings, and the frequency of accident by explosion has in consequence not been diminished to the extent which was originally expected. The Davy lamp is a beautiful application of a scientific principle to effect a practical purpose, and with fair treatment its efficiency is indisputable; but where Davy lamps are entrusted to hundreds of men, and amongst them to many careless and reckless persons, it is impossible to guard entirely against gross negligence and its disastrous consequences. In coal-mines where the most perfect system of ventilation prevails, and where proper regulations are, as far as practicable, enforced in regard to the use of Davy lamps, deplorable accidents do occasionally occur, and it is impossible at present to point out what additional precautions would secure immunity from such calamities. The only gleam of amelioration is in the fact that the loss of life in relation to the quantity of coal worked is on the decrease, from which we may infer that it is also on the decrease taken as a percentage on the number of miners employed.

The increase of the earth's temperature as we descend below the surface is a subject which has been discussed at previous Meetings of the British Association. It possesses great scientific interest as affecting the computed thickness of the crust which covers the molten mass assumed to constitute the interior portions of the earth, and it is also of great practical importance as determining the depth at which it would be possible to pursue the working of coal and other minerals. The deepest coal-mine in this district is the Monkwearmouth Colliery, which reaches a depth of 1,800 feet below the surface of the ground, and nearly as much below the level of the sea. The observed temperature of the strata at this depth agrees pretty closely with what has been ascertained in other localities, and shows that the increase takes place at the rate of 1° Fahr. to about 60 feet of depth. Assuming the temperature of subterranean fusion to be $3,000^{\circ}$, and that the increase of heat at greater depths continues uniform (which, however, is by no means certain), the thickness of the film which separates us from the fiery ocean beneath will be about 34 miles—a

thickness which may be fairly represented by the skin of a peach taken in relation to the body of the fruit which it covers. The depth of 4,000 feet, which has been assumed as the limit at which coal could be worked, would probably be attended by an increase of heat exceeding the powers of human endurance. In the Monkwearmouth Colliery, which is less than half that depth, the temperature of the air in the workings is about 84° Fahr., which is considered to be nearly as high as is consistent with the great bodily exertion necessary in the operation of mining. The computations, therefore, of the duration of coal would probably require a considerable reduction in consequence of too great a depth being assumed as practicable.

At the last Meeting of the British Association in this town, the importance of establishing an office for mining records was brought under the notice of the Council by Mr. Sopwith, and measures were taken which resulted in the formation of the present Mining Records Office. The British Association may congratulate itself upon having thus been instrumental in establishing an office in which plans of abandoned mines are preserved for the information of those who, at a future period, may be disposed to incur the expense of bringing those mines again into operation. But more than this is required. Many of the inferior seams of coal can be profitably worked only in conjunction with those of superior quality, and they will be entirely lost if neglected until the choicer beds be exhausted. Although coal is private property, its duration is a national question, and Government interference would be justified to enforce such modes of working as the national interests demand. But to enable Government to exercise any supervision and control, a complete mining survey of all our coal-fields should be made, and full plans, sections, and reports lodged at the Mining Records Office for the information of the legislature and of the public in general.

Before dismissing the subject of coal, it may be proper to notice the recent discovery by Berthelot of a new form of carburetted hydrogen possessing twice the illuminating power of ordinary coal-gas. Berthelot succeeded in procuring this gas by passing hydrogen between the carbon electrodes of a powerful battery. Dr. Odling has since shown that the same gas may be produced by mixing carbonic oxide with an equal volume of light carburetted hydrogen, and exposing the mixture in a porcelain tube to an intense heat. Still more recently, Mr. Siemens has detected the same gas in the highly-heated regenerators of his furnaces, and there is now every reason to believe that the new gas will become practically available for illuminating purposes. Thus it is that discoveries which in the first instance interest the philosopher only, almost invariably initiate a rapid series of steps leading to results of great practical importance to mankind.

In the course of the preceding observations I have had occasion to speak of the sun as the great source of motive power on our earth, and I must not omit to refer to recent discoveries connected with that most glorious body. Of all the results which science has produced within the last few years, none has been more unexpected than that by which we are enabled to test the materials of which the sun is made, and prove their identity, in part at least, with those of our planet. The spectrum experiments of Bunsen and Kirchhoff have not only shown all this, but they have also corroborated previous conjectures as to the luminous envelope of the sun. I have still to advert to Mr. Nasmyth's remarkable discovery, that the bright surface of the sun is composed of an aggregation of apparently solid forms, shaped like willow-leaves or some well-known forms of Diatomaceæ, and interlacing one another in every direction. The forms are so regular in size and shape, as to have led to a suggestion from one of our profoundest philosophers of their being organisms, possibly even partaking of the nature of life, but at all events closely connected with the heating and vivifying influences of the sun. These mysterious objects, which, since Mr. Nasmyth discovered them, have been seen by other observers as well, are computed to be each not less than 1,000 miles in length and

about 100 miles in breadth. The enormous chasms in the sun's photosphere, to which we apply the diminutive term "spots," exhibit the extremities of these leaf-like bodies pointing inwards, and fringing the sides of the cavern far down into the abyss. Sometimes they form a sort of rope or bridge across the chasm, and appear to adhere to one another by lateral attraction. I can imagine nothing more deserving of the scrutiny of observers than these extraordinary forms. The sympathy, also, which appears to exist between forces operating in the sun, and magnetic forces belonging to the earth merits a continuance of that close attention which it has already received from the British Association, and of labours such as General Sabine has with so much ability and effect devoted to the elucidation of the subject. I may here notice that most remarkable phenomenon which was seen by independent observers at two different places on the 1st of September, 1859. A sudden outburst of light, far exceeding the brightness of the sun's surface, was seen to take place, and sweep like a drifting cloud over a portion of the solar face. This was attended with magnetic disturbances of unusual intensity and with exhibitions of aurora of extraordinary brilliancy. The identical instant at which the effusion of light was observed was recorded by an abrupt and strongly marked deflection in the self-registering instruments at Kew. The phenomenon as seen was probably only part of what actually took place, for the magnetic storm in the midst of which it occurred commenced before and continued after the event. If conjecture be allowable in such a case, we may suppose that this remarkable event had some connexion with the means by which the sun's heat is renovated. It is a reasonable supposition that the sun was at that time in the act of receiving a more than usual accession of new energy; and the theory which assigns the maintenance of its power to cosmical matter plunging into it with that prodigious velocity which gravitation would impress upon it as it approached to actual contact with the solar orb, would afford an explanation of this sudden exhibition of intensified light in harmony with the knowledge we have now attained that arrested motion is represented by equivalent heat. Telescopic observations will probably add new facts to guide our judgment on this subject, and, taken in connexion with observations on terrestrial magnetism, may enlarge and correct our views respecting the nature of heat, light and electricity. Much as we have yet to learn respecting these agencies, we know sufficient to infer that they cannot be transmitted from the sun to the earth except by communication from particle to particle of intervening matter. Not that I speak of particles in the sense of the atomist. Whatever our views may be of the nature of particles, we must conceive them as centres invested with surrounding forces. We have no evidence, either from our senses or otherwise, of these centres being occupied by solid cores of indivisible incompressible matter essentially distinct from force. Dr. Young has shown that even in so dense a body as water, these nuclei, if they exist at all, must be so small in relation to the intervening spaces, that a hundred men distributed at equal distances over the whole surface of England would represent their relative magnitude and distance. What then must be these relative dimensions in highly rarefied matter? But why encumber our conceptions of material forces by this unnecessary imagining of a central molecule? If we retain the forces and reject the molecule, we shall still have every property we can recognize in matter by the use of our senses or by the aid of our reason. Viewed in this light, matter is not merely a thing subject to force, but is itself composed and constituted of force.

The dynamical theory of heat is probably the most important discovery of the present century. We now know that each Fahrenheit degree of temperature in 1 lb. of water is equivalent to a weight of 772 lb. lifted 1 foot high, and that these amounts of heat and power are reciprocally convertible into one another. This theory of heat, with its numerical computation, is chiefly due to the labours of Mayer and Joule, though many other names, including those of Thomson and Rankine, are deservedly associated with its develop-

ment. I speak of this discovery as one of the present age because it has been established in our time; but if we search back for earlier conceptions of the identity of heat and motion, we shall find (as we always do in such cases) that similar ideas have been held before, though in a clouded and undemonstrated form. In the writings of Lord Bacon we find it stated that heat is to be regarded as motion and nothing else. In dilating upon this subject, that extraordinary man shows that he had grasped the true theory of heat to the utmost extent that was compatible with the state of knowledge existing in his time. Even Aristotle seems to have entertained the idea that motion was to be considered as the foundation not only of heat, but of all manifestations of matter; and, for aught we know, still earlier thinkers may have held similar views.

The science of gunnery, to which I shall make but slight allusion on this occasion, is intimately connected with the dynamical theory of heat. When gunpowder is exploded in a cannon, the immediate effect of the affinities by which the materials of the powder are caused to enter into new combinations, is to liberate a force which first appears as heat, and then takes the form of mechanical power communicated in part to the shot and in part to the products of explosion which are also propelled from the gun. The mechanical force of the shot is reconverted into heat when the motion is arrested by striking an object, and this heat is divided between the shot and the object struck, in the proportion of the work done or damage inflicted upon each. These considerations recently led me, in conjunction with my friend Capt. Noble, to determine experimentally, by the heat elicited in the shot, the loss of effect due to its crushing when fired against iron plates. Joule's law, and the known velocity of the shot, enabled us to compute the number of dynamical units of heat representing the whole mechanical power in the projectile, and by ascertaining the number of units developed in it by impact, we arrived at the power which took effect upon the shot instead of the plate. These experiments showed an enormous absorption of power to be caused by the yielding nature of the materials of which projectiles are usually formed; but further experiments are required to complete the inquiry.

Whilst speaking of the subject of gunnery, I must pay a passing tribute of praise to that beautiful instrument invented and perfected by Major Navez of the Belgian Artillery, for determining, by means of electro-magnetism, the velocity of projectiles. This instrument has been of great value in recent investigations, and there are questions affecting projectiles which we can only hope to solve by its assistance. Experiments are still required to clear up several apparently anomalous effects in gunnery, and to determine the conditions most conducive to efficiency both as regards attack and defence. It is gratifying to see our Government acting in accordance with the enlightened principles of the age by carrying on scientific experiments to arrive at knowledge, which, in the arts of war as well as in those of peace, is proverbially recognized as the true source of human power.

Prof. Tyndall's recent discoveries respecting the absorption and radiation of heat by vapours and permanent gases constitute important additions to our knowledge. The extreme delicacy of his experiments and the remarkable distinctness of their results render them beautiful examples of physical research. They are of great value as affording further illustrations of the vibratory actions in matter which constitute heat; but it is in connexion with the science of meteorology that they chiefly command our attention. From these experiments we learn that the minute quantity of water suspended as invisible vapour in the atmosphere acts as a warm clothing to the earth. The efficacy of this vapour in arresting heat is, in comparison with that of air, perfectly astounding. Although the atmosphere contains on an average but one particle of aqueous vapour to 200 of air, yet that single particle absorbs 80 times as much heat as the collective 200 particles of air. Remove, says Prof. Tyndall, for a single summer night, the aqueous

vapour from the air which overspreads this country, and you would assuredly destroy every plant incapable of bearing extreme cold. The warmth of our fields and gardens would pour itself unrequited into space, and the sun would rise upon an island held fast in the grip of frost. Many meteorological phenomena receive a feasible explanation from these investigations, which are probably destined to throw further light upon the functions of our atmosphere.

Few sciences have more practical value than meteorology, and there are few of which we as yet know so little. Nothing would contribute more to the saving of life and property, and to augmenting the general wealth of the world, than the ability to foresee with certainty impending changes of the weather. At present our means of doing so are exceedingly imperfect, but, such as they are, they have been employed with considerable effect by Admiral FitzRoy in warning mariners of the probable approach of storms. We may hope that so good an object will be effected with more unvarying success when we attain a better knowledge of the causes by which wind and rain, heat and cold are determined. The balloon explorations conducted with so much intrepidity by Mr. Glaisher, under the auspices of the British Association, may perhaps in some degree assist in enlightening us upon these important subjects. We have learnt from Mr. Glaisher's observations that the decrease of temperature with elevation does not follow the law previously assumed of 1° in 300 feet, and that in fact it follows no definite law at all. Mr. Glaisher appears also to have ascertained the interesting fact that rain is only precipitated when cloud exists in a double layer. Rain-drops, he has found, diminish in size with elevation, merging into wet mist, and ultimately into dry fog. Mr. Glaisher met with snow for a mile in thickness below rain, which is at variance with our preconceived ideas. He has also rendered good service by testing the efficiency of various instruments at heights which cannot be visited without personal danger.

The facility now given to the transmission of intelligence and the interchange of thought is one of the most remarkable features of the present age. Cheap and rapid postage to all parts of the world—paper and printing reduced to the lowest possible cost—electric telegraphs between nation and nation, town and town, and now even (thanks to the beautiful inventions of Prof. Wheatstone) between house and house—all contribute to aid that commerce of ideas by which wealth and knowledge are augmented. But while so much facility is given to mental communication by new measures and new inventions, the fundamental art of expressing thought by written symbols remains as imperfect now as it has been for centuries past. It seems strange that while we actually possess a system of shorthand by which words can be recorded as rapidly as they can be spoken, we should persist in writing a slow and laborious longhand. It is intelligible that grown-up persons who have acquired the present conventional art of writing should be reluctant to incur the labour of mastering a better system; but there can be no reason why the rising generation should not be instructed in a method of writing more in accordance with the activity of mind which now prevails. Even without going so far as to adopt for ordinary use a complete system of stenography, which it is not easy to acquire, we might greatly abridge the time and labour of writing by the recognition of a few simple signs to express the syllables which are of most frequent occurrence in our language. Our words are in a great measure made up of such syllables as *com*, *con*, *tion*, *ing*, *able*, *ain*, *ent*, *est*, *ance*, &c. These we are now obliged to write out over and over again, as if time and labour expended in what may be termed visual speech were of no importance. Neither has our written character the advantage of distinctness to recommend it: it is only necessary to write such a word as "minimum" or "ammunition" to become aware of the want of sufficient difference between the letters we employ. I refrain from enlarging on this subject, because I conceive that it belongs to a boundary more than to physical science, although the boundary which separates the two is sufficiently

indistinct to permit of my alluding to it in the hope of procuring for it the attention which its importance deserves.

Another subject of a social character which demands our consideration is the much-debated question of weights and measures. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the comparative merits of decimal and duodecimal division, there can, at all events, be none as to the importance of assimilating the systems of measurement in different countries. Science suffers by the want of uniformity, because valuable observations made in one country are in a great measure lost to another from the labour required to convert a series of quantities into new denominations. International commerce is also impeded by the same cause, which is productive of constant inconvenience and frequent mistake. It is much to be regretted that two standards of measure so nearly alike as the English yard and the French metre should not be made absolutely identical. The metric system has already been adopted by other nations besides France, and is the only one which has any chance of becoming universal. We in England, therefore, have no alternative but to conform with France, if we desire general uniformity. The change might easily be introduced in scientific literature, and in that case it would probably extend itself by degrees amongst the commercial classes without much legislative pressure. Besides the advantage which would thus be gained in regard to uniformity, I am convinced that the adoption of the decimal division of the French scale would be attended with great convenience, both in science and commerce. I can speak from personal experience of the superiority of decimal measurement in all cases where accuracy is required in mechanical construction. In the Elswick Works, as well as in some other large establishments of the same description, the inch is adopted as the unit, and all fractional parts are expressed in decimals. No difficulty has been experienced in habituating the workmen to the use of this method, and it has greatly contributed to precision of workmanship. The inch, however, is too small a unit, and it would be advantageous to substitute the metre if general concurrence could be obtained. As to our thermometric scale, it was originally founded in error; it is also most inconvenient in division, and ought at once to be abandoned in favour of the Centigrade scale. The recognition of the metric system and of the Centigrade scale by the numerous men of science composing the British Association, would be a most important step towards effecting that universal adoption of the French standards in this country which, sooner or later, will inevitably take place; and the Association in its collective capacity might take the lead in this good work, by excluding in future all other standards from their published Proceedings.

The recent discovery of the source of the Nile by Capt. Speke and Grant has solved a problem in geography which has been a subject of speculation from the earliest ages. It is an honour to England that this interesting discovery has been made by two of her sons; and the British Association, which is accustomed to value every addition to knowledge for its own sake, whether or not it be attended with any immediate utility, will at once appreciate the importance of the discovery and the courage and devotion by which it has been accomplished. The Royal Geographical Society, under the able presidency of Sir Roderick Murchison, was chiefly instrumental in procuring the organization of the expedition which has resulted in this great achievement, and the success of the Society's labours in connexion with this and other cases of African exploration shows how much good may be effected by associations for the promotion of scientific objects.

The science of organic life has of late years been making great and rapid strides, and it is gratifying to observe that researches both in zoology and botany are characterized in the present day by great accuracy and elaboration. Investigations patiently conducted upon true inductive principles cannot fail eventually to elicit the hidden laws which govern the animated world. Neither is there any lack of bold speculation contemporaneously with

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this painstaking spirit of inquiry. The remarkable work of Mr. Darwin promulgating the doctrine of natural selection has produced a profound sensation. The novelty of this ingenious theory, the eminence of its author, and his masterly treatment of the subject have perhaps combined to excite more enthusiasm in its favour than is consistent with that dispassionate spirit which it is so necessary to preserve in the pursuit of truth. Mr. Darwin's views have not passed unchallenged, and the arguments both for and against have been urged with great vigour by the supporters and opponents of the theory. Where good reasons can be shown on both sides of a question, the truth is generally to be found between the two extremes. In the present instance we may without difficulty suppose it to have been part of the great scheme of creation that natural selection should be permitted to determine variations amounting even to specific differences where those differences were matters of degree; but when natural selection is adduced as a cause adequate to explain the production of a new organ not provided for in original creation, the hypothesis must appear, to common apprehensions, to be pushed beyond the limits of reasonable conjecture. The Darwinian theory, when fully enunciated, founds the pedigree of living nature upon the most elementary form of vitalized matter. One step further would carry us back, without greater violence to probability, to inorganic rudiments, and then we should be called upon to recognize in ourselves, and in the exquisite elaborations of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, the ultimate results of mere material forces left free to follow their own unguided tendencies. Surely our minds would in that case be more oppressed with a sense of the miraculous than they now are in attributing the wondrous things around us to the creative hand of a Great Presiding Intelligence.

The evidences bearing upon the antiquity of man have been recently produced in a collected and most logically-treated form by Sir Charles Lyell. It seems no longer possible to doubt that the human race has existed on the earth in a barbarian state for a period far exceeding the limit of historical record; but notwithstanding this great antiquity, the proofs still remain unaltered that man is the latest as well as the noblest work of God.

I will not run the risk of wearying this assembly by extending my remarks to other branches of science. In conclusion, I will express a hope that when the time again comes round to receive the British Association in this town, its members will find the interval to have been as fruitful as the corresponding period on which we now look back. The tendency of progress is to quicken progress, because every acquisition in science is so much vantage ground for fresh attainment. We may expect, therefore, to increase our speed as we struggle forward; but however high we climb in the pursuit of knowledge we shall still see heights above us, and the more we extend our view, the more conscious we shall be of the immensity which lies beyond.

CONSUL PETHERICK ON THE UPPER NILE.

[A letter from Mr. Petherick, which describes his journey into Upper Egypt to meet and succour Messrs. Grant and Speke in their perilous voyage, was written to a kinsman in this country, and has been placed in our hands for publication. Some misunderstandings troubled the joyous meeting of the travellers at Gondokoro; but we omit from the text all reference to these misunderstandings, in the hope that they have now been forgotten on both sides by our Egyptian travellers.]

"Island of Kyt, Bahr-el-Gazal, May 12, 1863.

"How can I briefly communicate to you the history of our fortunes since last, and long ago, we had that pleasure? Health—dear invaluable health—so long has been a stranger that, unable to complete my Report to the Geographical Society, I am from courtesy compelled to brevity. As you are aware, in November, 1861, two boats and a strong party of explorers were despatched in search of Speke, the upshot of which was that, after penetrating into the interior seventeen days' march due south from my station in lat. 4° 48' and

seven hundred miles west of Gondokoro, threatened by the turbulent and warring aborigines, and attacked by a merciless famine raging far and wide, they were obliged, after great privations in search of a more settled and hospitable district, to return.

"Imbued with a strong conviction that Speke could not get on unobstructed, and that his greatest enemy would be want of means, I felt the subscribed capital was not sufficient to insure a successful termination of the object of my expedition. Therefore, I converted everything available into money, and having realized a further capital of 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*, I laid it out in stores of every desirable description,—advances to a powerful escort and in four boats,—with the intention of creating an effective depot at Gondokoro on which I might draw and come again. We left Khartoum, accompanied by Murie, Brownell an American botanist and M.D., and Foxcroft, in March, 1862. Although late, as seasons went, I despaired not of arriving at Gondokoro; but, *l'homme propose et Dieu dispose*, and the substitution of the contrary south for the favouring north winds six weeks before the usual time, caused us inexpressible annoyance, pain, fatigue, losses, and disappointment beyond measure. The Kathleen had not arrived from Cairo, and from the deficiency of boats at Khartoum we were obliged to resort to an old boat, christened for the occasion the *Lady of the Nile*. How many times she sprang a leak and all but went down, and what were our inconvenience and losses in the shape of damaged provisions and stores, it is beyond my power to convey an idea to you; suffice it, to give you an insight, that at midnight we had to turn out of the sinking old craft, and support ourselves as best we could, on packages and boxes half-floating and partly immersed, on a fragile raft of oars and spars placed on thickly-waving reeds above the waters of apparently interminable marsh, on the river's side. The scowling, inhospitable darkness of the night compelled the use of lanterns to discharge the boat; and to describe the persecution of our many-coloured followers and ourselves, inflicted by myriads of unrelenting mosquitoes, is a hopeless task. Upon this and many other trying occasions my darling Kate showed the men an example, preparing and lighting lanterns, providing vessels of every imaginable description to bale out the water, encouraging with word and deed the frightened crew, whilst she suffered torments from the stinging miscreants, and weeping inwardly for irreplaceable necessities in dripping box or bale as they passed before her, but like a guardian angel with light in hand and beaming with enthusiasm,—such were her deeds. At a later period, overtaken in a storm and attacked by negroes, thinking the rain would prevent our guns going off, in her tent she did the office of powder-boy, while her husband, at the head of his men, beat off the treacherous foe.

"To make the most of the favourable wind, we carried on in a gale as long as sticks would stand; the damages required four days of hard work to repair. Our mast went overboard, crushing in the cabin in its fall, but fortunately injuring no one; the other boats, all sadly maimed in spars and sails, might have enriched a paper-mill. Again the same result, but now from different causes; continued rain had so rotted the cordage and standing rigging, that a sudden gust from lowering thunder-cloud converted another of our consorts to a cumbrous hulk. Early rains and contrary winds reduced us to daily, weekly and monthly towing. During daylight nothing had been visible but apparently boundless marsh, and in the evenings we were persecuted with mosquitoes. At length, in about 6° north, our towing-lines one by one consumed, thoroughly decayed by continual immersion, left us no further resource to continue the voyage; and as '*to return*' never struck us, we landed on a patch of partially solid mud, the prospect all around composed of swamp and reeds. Negro porters were supplied by a neighbouring Kytch chief in insufficient numbers, so that our removal required a month to perform. A day's journey, to the waist in water, sufficed to reach a station of hunters belonging to a Piedmontese trader, but the hostility of the negro tribes

'*en route*,' and the destitute state of the country precluding a southern (our true) direction, we were compelled to strike off due west to another station in the Rohl, belonging to the same individual, but at a distance of one hundred miles or more, and the only place we could obtain porters to. Marsh, swamp, lagoon, and again swamp, with negro assaults on land, on lagoon, accompanied by further loss of property and photographic apparatus, the loss of several of our followers, diversified with rheumatic fever, agues and colds—such was our fate during a period of two months. You remember one of Dickens's celebrities, *Mark Tapley*; he would have obtained his object had he accompanied us. At night we quartered on mud or damp ground in or near some wretched deserted cattle kraal, and we owe our lives to our India-rubber punt, which towed by the negroes enabled me with a good supply of fire-arms to watch the safe conduct of our baggage in frail canoes, and guard them from treachery. Of our troubles at the Rohl more anon; but under most trying circumstances, after six weeks' involuntary sojourn we struck out south, and gaining a continuation of *terra firma* after several vicissitudes by illnesses, in two months or more we reached our long-talked-of and formerly-alluded-to station amongst the Moro, west of Gondokoro. A fortnight's detention sufficed to furnish us with the needful change of porters, and now in much better health and spirits, travelling over a picturesque, hilly and delightful country, we really enjoyed our eight days' journey to Gondokoro. Here we found one of the four boats that had accompanied us from Khartoum, four more with renewed provisions, and an armed force and our letters from Khartoum in December, and to our delight and astonishment the anxiously-thought-of travellers Captains Speke and Grant. They have discovered the sources so anxiously sought for. The Nile flows out of the Lake Nyanza, or, at least, that part of it seen by the successful explorers. Another large branch is supposed to flow out of another lake to the north-west of the former—heard of, but unseen, by them. Sincerely did we congratulate both on their brilliant successes effected according to their own account with trifling difficulties.

"I cannot describe to you the horrible change that has taken place in the White River trade since my departure from Khartoum and short residence in England. I could not have believed it! Formerly, with glass beads, cowrie-shells and copper bracelets, ivory was bartered, porters were hired, and every article of food or necessity was obtained; now, cattle razzias are the order of the day. Cattle are bartered for Turks, cattle paid for porters, and cattle paid for grain, tobacco and sundries. From this to the slave trade, to a people brought up in the midst of it, was but an almost natural consequence; and to compete with traders whose only merchandise consists of ruffians, amply supplied with fire-arms and ammunition, is a hopeless task. Therefore, in order to convert my large stock in trade into something marketable, I have removed my station, now that I no longer require the men for geographical purposes, from the Neam-barra, or properly Moro, west of Gondokoro, whither my men have been followed by Arab filibusters, to the Neam-nam, where cattle do not exist, and where natural limits will prevent competition. The same policy I now carry out here with my station of hunters, and as soon as ever my floating capital is collected, I shall glory in my withdrawal from my connexion with the White River.

"Much, as you may suppose, to my annoyance, Speke had made over the exploration of the second lake to *Mr. Baker*, whose boats he had accepted; but, not to be outdone, I determined to proceed to it from a different direction. However, after Speke's departure from Gondokoro, owing to steps undertaken in my consular capacity to arrest the Slave Trade, and the imprisonment of a Mallee and his furtherance to Alexandria under escort, to be tried by our Consul-General, the hue and cry was so bitter against me that, during our stay at Gondokoro, my life was certainly not a valuable one, and to add to my embarrassment, our men revolted and would no longer serve. Forty-five were shipped off instantly to Khartoum; as many more (under

an Arab foreman), also badly disposed, but not so outrageous as the former, to the Sobat; and ninety to the Neam-nam who, being in my debt, could not refuse to serve. Fifteen men only remained, who declared themselves willing to follow wherever I might lead: but, with so small a force, it was then hopeless to attempt further progress south. Baker's men served him the same trick; and, not to return, he joined an Arab traders' expedition to their station some four or five days' journey south-east of Gondokoro. All these annoyances and the bad climate of Gondokoro brought on serious illnesses to my good brave wife and to myself; and leaving a boat with Dr. Murie and Foxcroft to await the result of our men's shooting and trading at the Neam, until the end of April, we left in the Kathleen the latter end of March, with a consort boat containing a dozen armed men. By degrees, peace of mind brought on a better state of health, and now, thank God (although not yet strong), we are able to apply ourselves, as you experience, to our correspondence. The Dutch ladies, whom it has been our good fortune to meet here, leave to-day for the interior. They informed us (as also did Baker) of the bad feeling towards us at Khartoum, where almost every one, without exception, is more or less interested in the abominable Slave Trade. It is no wonder they sing not in my praise, and their bad word appears to me more valuable than their praise. * * * From hence we purpose visiting the Sobat, in order to ascertain the state of the Slave Trade there; beyond the mouth of that river I am given to understand it is flourishing, notwithstanding the establishment of a river police in the Shilloh territory, who it is said openly connive at its support.

"JOHN PETHERICK."

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

DURING the current week, Mr. Justice Halburton, M.P., Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Mr. William Scholefield, M.P., Mr. J. G. Greenwood (Principal of Owens College, Manchester), and Prof. Sterndale Bennett have joined the National Shakespeare Committee. The great provincial cities are beginning to stir in the matter. We hear of a local committee being formed in York, in which it is expected that high dignitaries of the Church will take an active part. From Manchester we also hear good news, and in a few days we may have to report progress in that centre of enterprise. In Birmingham a special Committee has been formed for a local object; but the town is not unmindful of the fact that it is a part of England, and that it ought to take a share in the act of national gratitude. A meeting of the working classes will soon be held, at the instance of Mr. J. A. Langford, one who has done no little honour to his class.

Messrs. Bickers & Son are about to produce, in four volumes, demy 8vo., a new and copyright edition of Shakespeare's Plays and Poems, as edited for the New York market, by Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke. Our readers know that we entertain a high opinion of the merits of this edition of Shakespeare's text.

Messrs. Longman & Co. are preparing for publication 'The New Testament, illustrated with Engravings on Wood from the Old Masters,'—that is from pictures by Andrea Orcagna, Fra Angelico, Leonardo da Vinci, Pietro Perugino, Titian, Raphael, Fra Sebastiano del Piombo, Andrea del Sarto, Paolo Veronese, Annibale Caracci, Guido Reni, Nicholas Poussin, Sir Anthony Van Dyck, Luca Giordano, and others. The work has been produced under the general superintendence of Mr. Henry Shaw. Two other splendid works from the same firm will be, 'A Chronicle of England, from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1845,' written and illustrated by James E. Doyle, the Designs engraved and printed in colours by Edmund Evans, and 'The History of Windsor Great Park and Windsor Forest,' by William Menzies, Resident Deputy Surveyor, illustrated with Photographs by the Earl of Caithness and by Mr. Bambridge of Windsor. We may also mention that the Rev. J. C. Wood is preparing for Messrs. Longman a new work on popular Natural History, to be entitled 'Homes without

Hands; or, an Account of the Habitations constructed by various Animals, classed according to their Principles of Construction,'—and that a Collected Edition of the Works of the late Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., President of the Royal Society, is being prepared for publication by Mr. Charles Hawkins.

After waiting more years than a man of middle age likes to own for a public sight of the four lions commissioned from Sir Edwin Landseer by Lord John Manners for the monument in Trafalgar Square, we are assured by a writer who has been favoured with a peep, that a model of one lion has actually been finished, and has been shown to "a few friends and critics," in a private studio in Brompton. The model is small: and the real working model has still to be made. This real model, however, we are told, can now be fashioned by inferior hands. When it is likely to be done, when it is likely to be ready for the caster, when the bronze is likely to be set up in Trafalgar Square, no hint is given. Of course, the "friend and critic" speaks in raptures of the lion thus shown to him. The public who care for Art will wait until the work is publicly shown before accepting as serious an announcement that the Landseer lion beats all other lions, ancient and modern, the Egyptian lions of the Campidoglio, the lions of the Assyrian frieze, the great lion of Cnidos, together with the lion of Canova and the lion of Lucerne, completely out of the field. The world will judge of that by-and-by. Mean time it will notice, with surprise, that it is now proposed to give us only one lion for our money—one lion, four times repeated, with such simple variations of attitude as a turn of the head or a wag of the tail may produce. We cannot pretend to think that this is a satisfactory announcement. Rightly or wrongly, the world believed that it was to have four lions for the Nelson Column,—four distinct artistic works. It has paid for those four lions a very large sum of money. It has waited for them a great many years. Will it be content to know that a small model of one lion has been finished, and that the artist proposes to cast from this model four copies, with such unimportant changes as the shifting of a paw or the turning of an eyeball may effect in the character of the group?

Few readers will have forgotten the romantic perils of Mr. Whymper's effort to scale the Matterhorn, that proud peak which has defied Tyndall and every other Alpine climber. Mr. Whymper, undaunted by his marvellous escape, has made another trial this year, with the experiences and results which he states in the following letter:—

"Haslemere, Aug. 22, 1863.

"I believe it will interest many of your readers to know that the last attempt to ascend the Matterhorn has met with even less success than previous expeditions, although prepared with greater care and better furnished with means to attack the mountain. I arrived at Breuil on the 31st of July, but finding that the quantity of snow would render an ascent exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, waited till the 10th inst., to allow it to melt. We started on a brilliant, cloudless morning, without a breath of wind—two guides, three porters and myself. In addition to my waterproof tent, we carried 450 feet of rope, a very excellent ash ladder, and a variety of small contrivances for overcoming the peculiar difficulties of the mountain. We got to Mr. Vaughan Hawkins's furthest point (see 'Vacation Tourists') without difficulty, a height of about 13,000 feet; but the weather suddenly changed with the magic rapidity which is so much a feature of the Alps. The sunny warmth turned to a chilling, biting wind, blowing from the direction of Monte Rosa; clouds swept across, and in a few minutes surrounded us, and in less than half-an-hour it was snowing hard. After consulting with my men, I resolved to stop, and in two hours we finished a platform which we commenced, but did not use, last year. This brought us to one o'clock. Hardly had we pitched the tent before a thunder-storm broke upon us with appalling fury; the lightning seemed to scorch us as it hissed and quivered around; the thunder was simultaneous with the flashes—short, sharp

and decisive in its first crashes, but broken up and rolling as the echoes were hurled from peak to peak. When the storm had partially abated, we issued forth and built a wall around the tent, and then awaited a change in the weather. Until half-past three it snowed incessantly; then the wind changed to the north-west, and drove back the clouds. I took the opportunity to send down one porter, as we could only accommodate five in the tent. From this time till sunset the weather oscillated, sometimes blowing hard; then a cloud would surround us until whisked away by the wind; sometimes snowing. The bad weather was evidently confined to the Mont Cervin; for when the clouds lifted we could see everything that could be seen from our *gîte*. Monte Viso, a hundred miles off, was clear and sharp; and the setting sun behind the peaks surrounding Mont Blanc was gorgeous in the extreme. We rose at daybreak; but it had snowed nearly all night, and was continuing to do so. We, therefore, waited till nine, and during a lull commenced to mount. I need scarcely say the work was hard; the rocks, under ordinary conditions difficult at this part, were, from the glaze now upon them, nearly impassable; and after struggling upwards for about two hours, and not reaching the rope left by Prof. Tyndall in 1862, although we saw it dangling in the air, we pulled up and held a council. It was perfectly possible to go on, but perfectly impossible to reach the top on that day at our rate of progression; and it was becoming questionable if we should be able to descend at all with the terrible wind and increasing snow. We, therefore, sounded a retreat at once; and although the descent at first was dangerous and fatiguing beyond anything I have elsewhere experienced in the Alps, we made such good use of our legs on the lower slopes that we reached the inn at Breuil soon after three P.M. Here it was quite fine, and they were astonished to hear that we had, with little intermission, been exposed to a snow-storm of twenty-six hours' duration. My holiday had expired, and I walked the same evening down to Chatillon, *en route* for England. The manner in which the peak of the Matterhorn has been produced, has given rise to much speculation amongst geologists and others, but hardly any theory which has been advanced can be regarded as satisfactory, while the simple agency of frost does not seem to have been taken into sufficient consideration. The enormous power brought into play by the action of frost, and its influence in forming the outlines of mountains—more particularly the Matterhorn, are subjects which recurred to me on this expedition on many occasions. It was, indeed, impossible not to think about them. Whence come these avalanches of rocks which fall continually—day and night? They fall from two causes: the first and least powerful is the action of the sun, which detaches small stones or masses of rock which have been arrested on ledges, and bound together by snow or ice. Many times when the sun has risen high, I have seen such released, fall gently at first, gather strength, and at last grow into a shower of stones. The second, and by far the most powerful, is the freezing of the water which has trickled during the day into the clefts and crannies of the rock. This agency is of course most active in the night, and then, or during very cold weather, the greatest falls take place. It is not too much to say that I have, on several occasions, seen *hundreds of tons* of rocks careering down one particular part of the Matterhorn well known to all those who have attempted to ascend the mountain. During seven nights which I have passed on it, at heights varying from 11,500 to nearly 13,000 feet, the rocks have fallen incessantly in showers and avalanches. The greatest fall I have heard or seen was at midnight in 1861. I was dozing in a blanket-bag, when from high aloft there came a tremendous report, followed by a second of perfect quiet. Then mass after mass poured over the precipices, the great rocks in advance, and as they descended towards the place where we lay in safety, we could hear them smiting each other, bounding and rebounding from cliff to cliff, making a hurricane of sound,—the more impressive as the cause was invisible. It seemed to me at the time as if the entire face of a cliff had

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fallen outwards, producing the first great crash, and had afterwards rolled over as I have described. This action of the frost does not cease in winter; inasmuch as it is impossible for the Matterhorn to be entirely covered with snow. Less precipitous mountains may be entirely covered during winter, and if they do not then actually gain height, the wear and tear at least is suspended in their case. It is impossible that agencies so powerful as these can be continually at work without producing some visible alteration in the form of the mountain, and I was not surprised on the last attempt to find many places very much changed. The ledges, for instance, which are traversed below the Col (so vividly described by Mr. Vaughan Hawkins in 'Vacation Tourists') are becoming difficult from breaking away, and in many other places I noticed great alterations. We arrive, therefore, at the conclusion that, although such snow-peaks as Mont Blanc may in the course of ages grow higher, the Matterhorn must decrease in height. Whether the action of frost is sufficient to account entirely for the separation of the peak of the Matterhorn from the range of which it is part, may be doubtful; it is, however, a fact worthy of notice that the southern *arêtes* of the mountain,—those on which the combined action of the sun in melting and cold in freezing is most powerful, are crenellated in a most extraordinary manner, while the northern faces are comparatively smooth and unvarnished. Not only is it so in the case of the Matterhorn, but also in that of the Dent d'Erren, and many other rocky peaks among the first-class mountains of the Alps.—I am, &c.,

"EDWARD WHYMPER."

Many readers will be grieved to hear of the sudden death of F. L. Bridell, an artist of very high promise. Mr. Bridell, a native of Southampton, was born in or about the year 1831. Early drawn to the study of Art, he took the wise resolution of pursuing his career at the chief centres of artistic culture. He went to Munich, and passed several years in the Bavarian highlands. Afterwards he travelled into Italy, and made a winter's stay in Rome, the fruit of which visit was his fine picture of 'The Coliseum by Moonlight'—a picture which was greatly admired in Trafalgar Square. His widow, we need not say, is also an artist of good repute.

The obituary of the week includes Frank Fowler, Secretary of the London Library Company, whose controversy with the Rev. Dr. Jobson will be fresh in the memory of our readers. He died on Saturday last, at the early age of thirty. Mr. Fowler had been connected with the press for many years, in England and in Australia. In the latter country he wrote the book of pleasant sketches called 'Southern Lights and Shadows,' which led to the disputes with Dr. Jobson;—a controversy which the last file of papers from Australia proves to have extended into the several colonies. In more than one quarter the tables have been apparently turned on Mr. Fowler. One irate gentleman informed us by the last mail that he is coming to Europe to dispute the originality and good faith of portions of 'Southern Lights and Shadows.' It will be a mournful ending of this gentleman's travels to find that his adversary is beyond the reach of literary quarrels.

We have also to record the decease of Mr. Henry Raeburn, of St. Bernard's, which took place recently at Charlesfield House, Midlothian. He was the last surviving son of Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., and, although not himself an artist, he inherited from his father an enthusiastic love for the Fine Arts. Mr. Raeburn has left a collection of paintings, the works of his father, being chiefly the portraits of friends and eminent contemporaries—such as Sir Walter Scott, Sir John Sinclair, Sir David Brewster and others. Mr. Raeburn, like his father, encouraged to the utmost of his power the progress of young artists, to whom he afforded every facility in studying and copying the works in his collection. He assisted in promoting the success of the Exhibitions in Manchester and London by contributing several pictures; and to his liberality the National Gallery at Edinburgh owes some of its choicest specimens

of portrait painting. The deceased gentleman was also well known in Scotland, for his devotion to agricultural pursuits, which he made his constant study during great part of a long life. He was one of the first to introduce sub-soil ploughing, tile draining, and other processes of scientific agriculture, which have since been generally adopted. Mr. Raeburn died in his eightieth year.

Preparations have for some time been going on for a grand choral gathering at York Minster, on the 13th of October, somewhat similar to that at Peterborough, which was recently described in our columns. It is expected that the performers, who are to be sent from the various choirs throughout Yorkshire, will number about 2,000. On this occasion, the new organ, now being built in the nave of the Cathedral, will be employed for the first time at a public performance.

Mr. Serjeant Manning writes:—

"44, Phillimore Gardens, Aug. 22, 1863.
"It was scarcely necessary to appeal to Horace (ante, p. 252), in justification of the employment by Mr. Gladstone of the word 'chicory.' The Chancellor of the Exchequer was dealing financially with an ordinary article of commerce, and could not avoid using its well-known—its only commercial name. Whether the *cichorea* in which Horace indulged, and which is mentioned by Pliny, was the plant we call chicory or not, we may be sure that the Romans did not use it to adulterate their Mocha. Yours, &c., J. MANNING."

Prof. Daniel Wilson, of Toronto, has been visiting Scotland during the present season for the purpose of renewed study of its antiquities, preparatory to a new edition of his 'Prehistoric Annals of Scotland.' During a recent tour in Argyleshire, we learn that he has discovered two additional Runic inscriptions on Holy Island. We owe to him the publication of the Runic inscription in St. Molio's cave there, which has since attracted considerable attention among Danish archaeologists. The new discoveries, when taken along with those recently made by Mr. Farrer in the Maeshowe at Orkney, show how much yet remains to reward the zeal of British archaeologists.

FINE ARTS

EUGÈNE DELACROIX.

THE death of this painter causes a wide gap in the ranks of French Art that will not readily be filled up by an equally original and powerful genius. Scheffer, Vernet, Decamps, lights of their country's Art in modern days, have been followed by their companion and contemporary, the son of Charles Delacroix Constant, Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Directory and a man of note and ability. Eugene Delacroix had a better title to be styled a great and original artist than either Scheffer or Vernet. The critic must look below the highest pinnacles of genius and of Art ere he believes Vernet was a painter of nobly employed powers, although some of his pictures, not the mile-long battle-pieces, in their excellence vex the spectator's soul with knowledge that the man who had enough of the epic spirit to design them descended to *spectacles* and military *fanfare*. As Scheffer produced 'Dante and Beatrice,'—one of the weakest pictures that ever got a great fame,—so he affected a style of constrained pietism, to borrow a phrase from polemics, lacking manliness, health and the real fervour of the human heart. It is an instructive study to compare the best pictures of Scheffer, those which have least of this affected quality, with the most crude but ever-vigorous productions of Delacroix.

If Delacroix had not the pathetic power that enabled Decamps—even in the most unpromising subjects, those of least apparent suggestiveness, as the Oriental ones—to "overtake far thought," as music does, by the power of fancy and association inextricably blended, he had quite as much of the inferior, yet precious, faculty of dramatic conception. His 'Massacre of Scio,' which created such a *fuore* in 1824, and is still remembered as instinct with terror,—his 'Medea' (1838),—and the even more famous 'Shipwreck,' of recent date, amply prove his possession of an inestimable gift—a grasp

of his subject that was powerful, complete, and even audacious. As the orator said of the value of "action" in his own art, such was dramatic vigour to Delacroix—all sufficient. Whatever were his shortcomings in other respects, he never failed in this; he had, withal, a sort of *bravura* of design that was much nobler than the mere demonstrativeness usually known by the name.

In rendering tragic emotions, hardly any, if any, artist of this century, and certainly none of the last, has surpassed Delacroix; in this appeared to lie the true action of his genius. We find him pre-eminently powerful in the subjects above named; and in his earliest successful work, 'Dante and Virgil in Hell,' the design seems to hold one's breath, and really transcends that of the 'Massacre of Scio.' The 'Combat of the Giaour and the Pasha' shows how the artist had been bitten by the Byron fever at its hottest stage. The 'Murder of the Bishop of Liège,' from Scott's 'Quentin Durward' (a small version of which was in London last year at the International Exhibition), is a much nobler work; and, except perhaps for colouring in the best phase of the quality, may be taken to represent the ordinary level of Delacroix's power in Art, neither equal to his 'Shipwreck,' 'Boisay d'Anglais at the Sitting of the Præfais, An III,'—a wonderfully emotional picture,—nor approaching his 'Charles the Fifth at St. Just, playing the Organ,'—a conception more than usually thoughtful and impressive, nor suggesting the gorgeous *abandon* and seemingly unlimited luxuriousness of invention shown in the 'Death of Sardanapalus' (1827), with which the fame of Delacroix culminated. The 'Murder of the Bishop of Liège,' had, however, all that could be given to the subject in expression of tumult,—the "action, action, action!" of the rhetorician wonderfully abundant, character, incident and expression. Some one said, that to look at this picture was like reading an account of the fact in a newspaper: if the reader had a vigorous imagination, the idea of this similitude was, no doubt, just; but then that imagination must approach Delacroix's in power, or have been inspired by his picture. In every respect this work exceeded the 'Death of Marino Faliero,'—Liberty guiding the People on the Barricades,' now in the Louvre, a finely-treated subject,—or, as some think, the works in the Salon du Roi,—those from Dante, in the cupola of the Luxembourg Library,—'Justinian writing his Code,' a subject not in seeming harmony with the artist's inspiration,—'The History of Hercules,' in the Hôtel de Ville,—'Apollo conquering the Python,' at the Louvre,—'Hamlet with the Skull of Yorick,' which Englishmen conceive to be a total misreading of the theme, although an effective picture. It will be seen how frequently Delacroix chose English literature and history to furnish his themes when we add to those of the class already named, 'Milton dictating to his Daughters,' 'The Prisoner of Chillon,' 'The Wild Boar of Ardennes,' 'The Giaour after the Combat,' 'Rebecca borne off by the Slaves of Brian de Bois Guilbert,' 'The Farewell of Romeo and Juliet,' 'Othello and Desdemona,' 'Lady Macbeth'—a fine conception of the theme, although a little in the manner of the French stage,—all of which, with others, were directly or indirectly derived from English sources.

It was characteristic of a man so original and independent in genius as Delacroix that he should not only have neglected, but refused to visit Rome, or any of the great centres of ancient Art, lest, as he said, he should weaken his own ideas by study of the great master works. This seems to us a mistake, if the reason for his refusal be truly reported; that, in a less powerful mind, might indicate timidity or lack of self-confidence. Like many French painters of this century, Delacroix studied, or rather applied his previous studies, with great success to Oriental subjects. Visiting Morocco in 1832, he produced 'Moorish Scenes,' 'Algerian Women' (a picture of the highest character in composition and colour), 'Arab Mountebanks,' and many others.

A few facts of Delacroix's life will conclude our notice. He was born at Charenton, near Paris, April 26, 1799, studied at the College of Louis le Grand, and, at the age of eighteen, became a pupil

of Guérin—a most unfortunate choice of masters, in whose atelier, however, he had the companionship of Ary Scheffer, Gérault, and, we believe, Cognet and Destouches. The 'Massacre of Scio' got him a name in a storm of approbation and abuse. It must, indeed, have been a picture terrible to the *Académiciens* of that day, (1824,) who were still fast incriminated with the petrification of the school of David and the pseudo-classical follies of the Revolution. Genius and staunch friends, no less than a staunch will of his own, carried Delacroix through the storm. Time brought a change of sentiment, no less than of politics, in the Art-criticism of Paris; and, in 1830, the Revolutionist Delacroix got government employment, at a time when it was of no use to him. From this time to his death, at the age of sixty-four, his career was a success. He produced an immense number of pictures, gained almost all the honours of his profession—medals, second (1824), first (1848), grand (1855)—was made Knight of the Legion of Honour (1831), Commander (1855), and Member of the Institut (1857), in place of Delaroche.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Artists who feel the want of an opaque and brilliant white, which is also permanent, will be glad to learn that the white oxide of zinc,—known in the colourmen's shops as zinc-white, and, because of its lack of body, rarely used by painters, but otherwise a most desirable and lasting pigment,—has engaged the attention of Mr. G. Lewis, of Philadelphia, who has, it is averred, succeeded in giving body to the pigment by subjecting it to powerful pressure while grinding in oil, so that it becomes condensed and requires less of the vehicle. Zinc-white being unchangeable in circumstances which lead to the blackening of lead whites, has a quality to be highly prized.

The head of a great publishing-house in London has recently presented to the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral the necessary funds for the execution of an important stained-glass window. It is to be hoped that those having charge of the decorations of this building, while pursuing with laudable energy their excellent object, will observe some consistency of principle in choice of system of decoration. The mosaics, of which we have heard so much, are to be in the strictly conventionalized fashion proper to the use of the material, to obtain which some important advantages of oil, fresco or water-glass painting have been passed by. This, although hardly the best adapted to the architecture of the building, cannot be challenged on its own merit. Some of the windows, however, are commissioned from a Continental house of glass-stainers: a thing we much regret, seeing that it is desirable to encourage English artists in glass who have proved themselves worthy: did not such exist, we should by all means agree to the employment of foreign artists, who usually work on the merely pictorial system. We hope proper care will be taken that the pictorial and decorative theories shall not be opposed in St. Paul's.

Mr. McDowell's statue of Lord Plunket will be, in a very few days, erected in the Hall of the Four Courts, Dublin. The orator is represented in the act of addressing an audience. On the base of the statue is inscribed "Plunket; erected by the Bar of Ireland."

Mr. Macmanus, for several years Master in the Dublin Society's School of Art, has retired from that post, having received a highly honourable testimonial to his zeal and ability from the Society.

Several eminent teachers in the Art Schools throughout the country have quitted their offices of late: amongst them Mr. W. B. Scott of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, known as an artist and author, Mr. Hammesley of Manchester, and Mr. D. Wilkie Raimbach, who for some years taught at Belfast, and, more recently, at Birmingham.

Among the quaintest and most striking of the acquisitions to the South Kensington Museum are several carriages, the large size of which as specimens of art-workmanship, illustrates the advantage of having a museum of magnitude to contain them, where they can be fitly displayed. The largest of these is the state-carriage of the Lord Chancellor

of Ireland, that was used at the opening of the Irish Parliament. This is remarkable for the extreme beauty of its decorative carving, executed in a style that is, to our minds, finer and more valuable than the delicate and rather lean Gontier work of French fame, so much belauded by those who prize elaboration. For examples, see the bold band of arabesques that runs round the vehicle on its sides. The body is placed high on the perch, and must have been approached by steps. Two figures, carved in wood and gilt, are seated beside the fore-wheel: these bear the emblems of Wisdom and Justice. On the front of the driver's foot-board is placed the Harp in a glory, gilt, and surrounded by an *orle*. Two wolves issue from the fore-axle; the felloes, spokes and boxes of the wheels are elaborately carved, the caps of the boxes are of brass, richly chased. The hind wheels, about six feet across, are similarly decorated; the pole is likewise ornamented; beneath the body swings a pole used to go between the leaders of the team that drew the vehicle. The tail-board, for the footmen, is carved and gilt. By its side and between the hind wheels are seated figures, nearly life-size, of Peace and Plenty, with their cornucopias. On the high arched roof are three boys, supporting a baron's coronet; the body is glazed on three sides, the panels painted with emblematic figures, that are weakly done.—A still more curious vehicle is a coach belonging to the Darnley family, lent by the present Lord Darnley, from the ancient house at Cobham, Kent, where it has been preserved for some generations. This is evidently such as Hogarth delighted to paint, more than a hundred years ago, as a family state conveyance in use in his time, although bearing the characteristics of an earlier date. From the worn condition of the tires and felloes they have evidently seen a good deal of service on deep-rutted roads. It is chariot-shaped, though low between the wheels, the body being suspended from high posts, placed before and behind, by huge straps about six inches wide, of leather, stamped,—the buckles of these are chased and elaborately embossed. The vehicle has been gilt all over, except where painted with shields of arms and wreaths of flowers. The axles are solid beams, as for a wagon; the wheels, of corresponding strength, are carved, gilt and painted red; their boxes protrude, the axle going through them to hold an iron arm, still sometimes seen in strongly-made vehicles, whereto the traces have a supplementary attachment besides that taken from within the wheel in the ordinary way. Behind is the high-hung foot-board, where the running footmen and others could rest themselves. The driver's seat is high in front, and supported directly by the axle of the fore-wheels. The body of the vehicle is hung slanting backwards, has doors at the sides which are glazed, as is the front also. It would not conveniently hold more than two persons. The angles of the roof are turned up in crocket-fashion, and the ridge between them is decorated with coronets,—forming altogether a singularly picturesque conveyance of the style of Queen Anne or George the First.—In the same Museum will be found a Neapolitan *calessio*, with its high and narrow seat, more like a trotting-gig than any other vehicle; and a French or Flemish car of the eighteenth century, lofty in hanging, and, like the last, ill contrived and ugly. It is painted with flowers and cupids.

That portion of the Campana collection which was acquired by the French Government, and included in the *Musée Napoléon III.*, has been opened to the public of Paris in the three great rooms of the Louvre, which erst held Louis-Philippe's Spanish Collection of Pictures. The Campana collection comprises 303 paintings, out of a total of 646. The anonymous works are grouped chronologically and according to their schools. In six rooms, adjoining the abovenamed, are placed the works in earthenware from the same collection, in combination with the older stores of the Louvre. The bronzes and ceramic specimens are in the nine rooms of the southern gallery, once occupied by the French School. The jewels are in the south-west room, near the Gallery of Apollo.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

STRAND.—Mr. T. J. Williams has again been successful in a new piece at this theatre, and which bears the title of 'Turn Him Out.' It is a riotous farce, wherein the husband of a lady, who has been, during his absence, annoyed by the intrusive attentions of a persevering fop, is, on his return home, mistaken for the delinquent, and attempted to be violently expelled from his own house by an itinerant taken from the streets, to whom half-a-guinea has been given for this "limited service." Mr. Vollaire, as the ill-used husband, remonstrated with ludicrous energy; Mr. Belford, as the intrusive fop, blended ease with impudence; and Mr. H. J. Turner, as the extemporized wife's defender, acted with uncommon spirit. The result was, that incessant laughter was provoked, the audience enjoying the rude fun of the situations.

PRINCESS'S.—On Saturday, Mr. Walter Montgomery opened this house for a short season, with 'The Merchant of Venice' and 'Not a Bad Judge.' He performed himself the parts of *Shylock* and *Lavater*. He was much more successful in the latter than in the former. Judicious as an actor, and an excellent elocutionist, he is, nevertheless, precluded from certain effects by the limitation of his physical powers, whence a tendency to hoarseness and a shortcoming in the latter scenes of the play, where extra energy is required. On the other hand, Mr. Montgomery is ingenious in the invention of by-play; and the business with which the trial scene concluded was altogether new. The "merry bond," which had been the bone of contention, is left on the floor; and, just before Shylock's exit, Gratiano sets his foot upon it, and, stopping the Jew, points sarcastically to the useless instrument on which the Hebrew usurer had relied for vengeance. Shylock expresses his bitter mortification with a vehement gesture, and then rushes out in a state of feeling partaking both of indignation and helplessness. The tableau was readily appreciated by the audience, and the actor rewarded with their plaudits. Miss Atkinson performed *Portia*, and, as a conventional representative of the character, certainly deserved the applause with which her efforts were received. There was a tolerably full house—too evidently, however, well disposed towards the undertaking to challenge praise for discrimination. It was as little critical as could be wished by the company, and supported them with admirable impartiality.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Monday, Mrs. Stirling appeared at this house in a new comic drama, adapted from the French by Mr. B. Webster, jun. The adaptation has been skillfully accomplished. The piece is in two acts, and is entitled, 'The Hen and Chickens.' There is a certain humanity about the theme and action which recommends it to the sympathies of an audience. The heroine, enacted, of course, by Mrs. Stirling, is a mother-in-law, whose affection for the daughter survives the marriage of the latter in a form inconvenient to the husband. Having agreed never to separate the lady from her parents, both families are living in the same house, and *Mrs. Soft Sawderley* is continually present with the married couple. *Mr. Alfred Casby* (Mr. Billington) feels this at last to be an intolerable yoke, yet such is the kindness of his parents-in-law (for Mrs. Sawderley is not yet a widow), that it appears almost the basest ingratitude to dissolve the connexion. His tailor's bills, and his wife's dressmaking expenses, are regularly paid for them, and this adds to his sense of dependence. So thoroughly is his wife's attention engrossed by her mother, that he himself is almost reduced to the society of the footman, whose bald talk, by the way, occupies too much of the general dialogue. At length Casby ventures on a bold step: takes secretly another residence, and withdraws from the family mansion. A terrible suspicion then pervades the party that Casby has supplied himself with a mistress, and father, daughter and mother in succession follow him to the new house in St. John's Wood. But previously he is visited by his wife's brother, *Tom* (Mr. Eburne),

who has just returned from sea, encumbered with a little daughter, the fruit of a secret marriage, his wife having died in the first year of their union. The scenes that follow are amusing enough. Both Mrs. Casby and Mrs. Sawderley find parting almost impossible, and fall into hysterics. But at length Tom enters with the baby, and after explanations, Mrs. Sawderley, finding a new channel for her affections, adopts the child, and resolves on leaving for Brighton to take better charge of its precious health. This natural turn in the state of affairs, and the clever solution of the difficulties which it implied, much pleased the audience, and secured the triumph of the drama. Mrs. Stirling's acting was excellent both in outline and detail, highly coloured, of course, but true to the character and the situations. Miss Henrietta Simms, as the acquiescent wife, was perfect in her delineation of gentleness and helplessness. All the other parts were competently filled, and acted with great care.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Mr. Mellon's Opera Concerts, which can take place only when orchestras and theatres are at liberty, are, by this very circumstance of their occurring at the close of the season, placed at some disadvantage. They have been carried on, however, with his usual spirit and known skill as a conductor, with much success, too, we are glad to say. The engagement of Mdlle. Carloti Patti and M. Lotto, the Polish violinist, whose performances at the Crystal Palace Concerts obtained great applause, has added variety to the evening's entertainment. The house is filled nightly. A Mozart night (at which Mr. George Russell was *solo* pianist), a Beethoven night, a Mendelssohn night, have formed or are to form features of the series; also a Gounod night devoted to the 'Faust' music, which might be judiciously varied by the 'Queen of Sheba' march, the 'Bacchanal' from 'Philemon,' either of the composer's Two Symphonies, and the 'Meditation' on the Bach Prelude. The Concerts close ere the Festivals begin, thus hardly having had time to take root. But for their conductor's engagement with the English Opera, they might be judiciously resumed, we imagine, at the late autumn or early winter season, when the want of instrumental music is much felt.

'Faust,' we understand, is to be given in Dublin, with Mr. Sims Reeves in the part of the hero.

There was a North Welsh Musical Meeting held this week at Rhyl;—the Southern one will open its proceedings at Swansea, on Tuesday next.

From our list of the singers who are engaged at the Norwich Festival, the name of Madame Weiss was accidentally omitted.

The 'Marseillaise' correspondence betwixt M. Fétis and M. Rouget de l'Isle is still proceeding in the *Gazette Musicale*. Neither party has virtually advanced the matter a step beyond the position indicated in this journal a week or two since. M. Fétis, however, in place of frankly owning that he was led away by his eagerness to announce a discovery, fences with a subtlety unworthy of M. Fétis.

Engagements for the Italian Opera season at Paris are said already to have been contracted with Mesdames de La Grange and Borghi-Mamo, and Signor Fraschini. Madame Grisi, it is also said, may possibly re-appear, there being no one to take her place. Signor Castagneri is to be conductor in Signor Bonetti's stead.

Mdlle. Lucca is to appear at the Grand Opéra of Paris—as Mdlle. Titiens is about to do—on probation: neither lady, it is said, being permanently engaged there. Rumour adds, that these trials have reference to 'L'Africaine,' and that M. Meyerbeer will be present for the purpose of awarding the golden apple. The ordeal is not an easy one, neither of the two ladies, we believe, being accustomed to sing in French. It is said that M. Perrin, who was only the other day appointed to the management of the Grand Opéra, is about, forthwith, to be replaced by General Mellinet.

High festival, we hear, is to be held in the Cathedral of Cologne in October, when the completed interior of the theatre is to be thrown open with due state and ceremony. The musical ar-

rangements have not, as yet, been announced. Two remarkable men will be missed from the Festival who, in the ordinary course of nature, might have been present. It is impossible to forget how earnestly Mendelssohn (who took a true artist's and German's interest in this building) hoped to write some grand composition for the occasion. † Zwirner, too, is gone; the architect who saw the beginning of the resumed works, and to whose energy and skill the rapid and happy result is so largely owing.

A note or two may be added to those on operas in Germany offered last week. It should be mentioned that the performance of 'Orphée' at Baden-Baden was remarkable in more ways than one. Madame Viardot was in her utmost force; singing and acting as no other artist before the public can do. Her success was what it should be; and her example, it is to be hoped, may be of vital use to the singers of Germany, who, as a class, are running wild—bewildered by the false counsels of the narrow and ignorant who have done their best to conceal their want of knowledge by ignoring the art of singing. Praise is due to the chorus from the theatre of Strasburg, which did its duty better than any French provincial chorus in our experience. To the list of French operas given at Baden-Baden, may be added M. Reyer's 'Maitre Wolfgram,' and M. Rosenhain's 'Volage et Jaloux.' The turn of Italian opera is now to come. Meanwhile, the Carlsruhe German troupe appears every Wednesday evening. At present it seems a little shaken, to judge from a weak and ineffective performance of 'Fidelio.' Are the men of the future beginning to find this opera, too, conventional and *voco*? Herr Abert, whose 'König Enzo' forms part of the Carlsruhe repertory, stands high in repute among the men of the present: but he is eclectic rather than national, like M. Litolf and others of his time, French, German and Belgian (M. Limnander, for instance), given to attempt great effects of combination and climax after the fashion of M. Meyerbeer and Signor Verdi, to make amends for the absence of new ideas and melodies. M. Abert is engaged on another opera, with a *libretto* from France, by M. Royer. Good hopes, we are assured, may be entertained of the career of Herr Max Bruch, whose 'Loreley' is said to contain the promise of individuality. Meanwhile the *Dalai-Lama* of opera, who has made such a storm and stir among the hot-headed youths of Germany, who disdain to work on the principles of their forefathers, which were perseverance first, patience next, and then progress, Herr Wagner becomes more and more modest, year by year. His last *manifesto*, prefacing the text of his quartett of *Nibelungen* operas, is too remarkable a throne-speech to be passed over. The world, saith the Prophet and Ruler, has had enough of operas as they exist. They are dead,—at least in Germany. It then is seriously recommended to the ruling powers to close all the theatres (!), and enter into a holy alliance for the purpose of holding a colossal musical and dramatic festival about once in three years, the capital cities of United Germany to be thus glorified by turns. For these gorgeous solemnities colossal temporary theatres are to be built, and all the greatest artists, vocal, instrumental, dramatic and pictorial (pensioned off, we suppose, in the expectancy of such occupations), are to be convened to display to Germany the profound, and Italy the defunct, and France the cynical, and England the mercenary and ignorant, the splendour and genius of Herr Wagner's four *Nibelungen* operas! Whether this appeal will do anything towards startling the young generation of Germany into something like a sane appreciation of Herr Wagner and his pretensions, remains to be seen: the case being one in which their want of constancy towards

favourites whom they have extolled to the skies, has its favourable aspect.

Dr. Gunz (whose title is a medical one), who sang at the Whitsuntide Lower Rhenish Festival, and who is now "starring it" in divers theatres during the summer season, is spoken of as a tenor singer of more than average merit.

The music set before the Kaisers, Grand-Dukes and Princes, who have just assembled in conclave, at Frankfurt, is as much a matter of history as the bill of fare for the banquet in the *Römer-Saal*, which is going the round of Europe. The papers have announced the singing of Mdlle. Adelina Patti, at Frankfurt, as one treat; and as another, set before the Emperor of Austria on his birthday, by the Court of Darmstadt, M. Gounod's 'Reine de Saba.'

It is a duty of the hour, little pleasing though it be, to follow the proceedings of the acrobats, the more since veterans at home and the reviver of so questionable a pastime, M. Blondin, have laid down the pole and taken up the pen to assure the public, whom they have done their best to terrify into enthusiasm, that there is no more real risk on the rope than on the road, supposing that only common precautions are used. Foreign papers now recount that M. Blondin himself, the other evening, at Seville, narrowly escaped a frightful accident, by losing his balance in the midst of fireworks. They announce something else, which, if true, is yet more shocking. This is, that Madame Saqui, who, on account of her great age, eighty years or more, has been prohibited by the police of Paris from there attempting any more of her hideous exhibitions and exposures, has entered into an engagement to produce them at Valencia.

MISCELLANEA

The Queen's English.—Mr. Beete Jukes wishes me to state why I call "watershed" a foreign term. My reasons are, that the word in question is not to be found in any dictionary or classic author; nor, indeed, in any author much anterior to the present generation. It is commonly, and I think correctly, supposed to represent the German *Wasserscheide*, the word having been brought in along with "physical geography," which latter expression is not half a century old in the English language. The word "watershed" does not occur, I believe, in Malte-Brun's Geography. Physical geography is of German origin: its purposes and principles having been first pointed out by Emmanuel Kant, though adulation assigns it to Humboldt. But here I must beg to digress, and to call Mr. Jukes's attention to the fact, that by physical geography Kant meant the physical theory of the earth's surface, apart from the description; just as physical astronomy means the theory of the heavens, separated from the observations, or as pure science stands apart from the experiments on which it is founded. But in this country, and chiefly through the geologists, physical geography has come to signify merely the conformation of the ground, the word "physical," which in the original phrase referred to nature as a system of laws, being made to refer to it, merely as inert matter; and this change of meaning has an important consequence, for Kant's physical geography was a science; in fact, it meant general physics as modified by position on the earth's surface; whereas the physical geography of the English geologists, Mr. B. Jukes included, can never rise above the lowest step in descriptive geography. Physical geography, Humboldt's favourite study, has been during a third of a century talked of often and pompously at the Royal Geographical Society, and yet in every sense but the right one. It is not surprising, therefore, that not the smallest contribution to the science has been made from that quarter. If the day should ever arrive when geometry shall mean minced meat, then it is evident that the man who adopts this language, can never by study of what he calls geometry advance far in science. Mr. Jukes says he has been using the word "watershed" for thirty years. That is not enough to prove it indigenous. We all use words before we learn to define them: this last step in perspicuity is little noticed and rarely chronicled by memory; and possibly Mr. Jukes may owe the use of the word in the sense of a dividing line to his geological studies. It appears to me to be

† Here, in what is virtually a slight current history of the things and nothings of the hour, may be mentioned the use made abroad of English contributions to the history of Art. A chapter on 'The Last Days of Mendelssohn' at Interlachen, published some ten years ago, in 'Modern German Music,' is now in request on the Continent, and has been actually, the other day, "discovered" and translated in Paris. Some re-action, then, is possibly taking place in favour of the composer of 'Elijah' and the 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'

venturing very far to say of a manifestly-ambiguous expression that it is never misunderstood. The word in question occurs very frequently in the *Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society, and very rarely in what Mr. Jukes would deem its true sense. Thus Capt. Burton says (*Journal*, xxix., p. 276):—"This position would occupy the northern counterslope of the Lunar Mountains, the upper watershed of the high region," &c. And again, in the last Anniversary Address (p. 192), Sir R. I. Murchison repeats the words,—"These mountains occupy the higher part of the central watershed between North and South Africa." In these examples "watershed" seems to mean, not the line that separates, but the slope that sheds, waters. When I ventured to recommend the revival of the word *mere* or *meare* in the sense of a limit or demarcation, I was well aware that "*mere*" is still used to signify a lake. But in ancient orthography there is so much variation, that it would be easy to avoid the inconvenience likely to arise from the resemblance of two words which are originally quite distinct. In Anglo-Saxon *meara* signified a boundary, *mere* a lake. The former word has the advantage of having been widely used. It still remains, I believe, in the form of "*mearns*," in the three kingdoms; it is to be found in the best old authors, and exactly in the sense required. Thus Spenser says,—

And Hygate made the meare thereof by west;
and Drayton,—

The furious team that, on the Cambrian side,
Doth Shropshire as a mere from Hereford divide.

Mr. Jukes asks me gravely whether I would really accent *diocesan* on the antepenultimate syllable. Certainly. I see no reason for departing in this instance from the general rule of the language. Fifty-five years ago, I left a school which I had learned to call *diocesan*, and though much among clergy, I never heard the word pronounced otherwise till I came to London, where language is used with more confidence than care, and people think that because it is drawn at the fountain-head it must be pure. All the good English dictionaries place the accent on the antepenultimate. The American Webster dissents; he thinks the English pronunciation absurd, but the "common sense" by which he affects to be guided has in it more of caprice than principle. I am surprised that Mr. Jukes should refer for guidance to the Greek vowels. Attention to long and short vowels is quite irreconcilable with the accentuation of modern languages. The modern Greeks disregard quantity altogether, and pronounce according to accent. In the first syllable of *geology* Mr. Jukes doubtless sacrifices to accent the long vowel of the original Greek; in *agony*, *anemone* or *metamorphosis*, he sacrifices that of the penultimate; then why not in *diocesan*?

Signature of Frederic the Great.—In the *Athenæum*, No. 1868, p. 215, it is said:—"After the 1st of June, 1737, Frederic always signed himself 'Fédéric'; and a document is cited of the 1st of December, 1740, with that signature. But in the same page we find a Cabinet Order of the 6th of June, 1740, to which the word Frederic is appended. In his latter days the king adopted, in signing his name, the older and milder form of Fédéric. It does not appear that he was ever addressed by his correspondents, or designated by others, by any other name than Frederic, as would probably have been the case had the restored form been exclusively adopted, as above represented, before his accession to the throne. In the Romance languages the rough German name *Friedrich* was acclimated by rejecting the harsher consonant in the first syllable, and softening the aspirate in the second. Thus we have *Federigo*, *Fédéric*, and *Don Fadrique*. I have before me a copy of the 'Traité de Paix, signé à Munster—à Paris, chez Fédéric Leonard, Imprimeur du Roy, Rue S. Jacques à l'Écu de Venise, MDCLXXIX.' J. M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. Y.—E. L.—J. A.—T.—H. L.—A. R.—F. R. G. S.—received.

Errata.—No. 1867, p. 177, col. 2, l. 4 of 'The Queen's English,' for "Athen. p. 317," read *Athen.* p. 117; line 14 from bottom, after "screwing," add *against a post*; line 9 from bottom, for "continuation" read *combination*.

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It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his unlimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen-ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room, Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 30, Oxford-st., W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3 and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5 and 6, Perry-place; and 1, Newman-yard.

Established A.D. 1790.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best ARTICLES: they are the cheapest in the end.—DEANE & Co.'s

priced FURNISHING LIST may be had on application or post free. This list enumerates the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of goods. It comprises table cutlery, electro-plate, lamps, baths, fenders, fire-irons, iron bedsteads, bedding, Britannia metal, copper, tin, and brass goods, culinary utensils, turnery, brushes, mats, &c.—DEANE & Co. London-bridge. Established A.D. 1790.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

to be "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," is prepared exclusively by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*Sole Wholesale and Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester: Messrs. CROSE & BLACKWELL, Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE ENGINEER of August 15th, in its description of Benson's Great Clock, says:—"As engineers we can say that it really approaches much nearer the perfection of mechanism than any other example of clock-work we have yet seen, on anything like the same large scale."

Benson's New Show Rooms contain clocks designed by the first artists of the day, and include clocks for the drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room, library, hall, staircase, bracket, carriage, church, turret, railway, warehouse, counting-house, with musical, astronomical and every description of clock, from the plainest to the highest quality of which the art is at present capable. Church and turret clocks specially estimated for.—Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Clocks and Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains short history of clock and watch making, with descriptions and prices; it acts as a guide in the purchase of a clock or watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any part of the world to select a clock.

J. W. BENSON received a Prize Medal in Class 33, and Honourable Mention in Class 15, 33 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, London. Established 1749.

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FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.

First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.

188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

CHEAP AND GOOD WINES.—OFFLEY'S and COCKBURN'S PORT, &c.; & SHERRIES from 18s.; and CLARETS from 14s. To be obtained pure and cheap of the

IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY,

which imports the choicest Wines and sells to the Public at reasonable prices.

Cellars—Marylebone Court House, W.;

Stores and Offices—314, Oxford-street, W.;

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THE NATURAL WINES OF FRANCE.—J. CAMPBELL, Wine Merchant, 158, REGENT-STREET,

recommends attention to the following CLARETS, selected by him on the Garonne:—Vin de Bordeaux (Bordeaux) which improves by keeping in bottles two or three years, 30s.; St.-Julien, 22s.; La Rose, 24s.; St.-Estèphe, 36s.; St.-Emilion, 42s.; Haut-Brion, 48s.; Lafite, Latour, and Cruchet, 60s.; St.-Vincens, 60s.; C. 3's experience and known reputation. French Wines will be some guarantee for the soundness of the Wine quoted at 20s. per dozen.—NOTE.—Burgundies from 36s. to 54s. Chablis, 36s. and 30s. per dozen. R. Clugnot's Champagne, 66s. per dozen. Remittances or Town references should be addressed JAMES CAMPBELL, 158, Regent-street.

HEDGES & BUTLER solicit attention to

their pure ST.-JULIEN CLARET.

At 18s., 24s., 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; La Rose, 42s.; Latour, 48s.; Margaux, 60s.; 72s.; Chateau Lafite, 72s.; P. L. 98s.; superior Beaujolais, 24s.; Macon, 30s.; 36s.; White Burgundy, 24s., 30s. to 72s.; Chablis, 30s., 36s. to 54s.; Champagne, 36s., 42s., 48s., 60s., 66s.

SUPERIOR GOLDEN SHERRY, at 36s. per dozen, of soft and full flavour, highly recommended.

Capital dinner Sherry, 54s. and 30s. per doz.

High-class Pale, Golden, and Brown

Sherry, 42s. 48s. 54s. "

Port from first-class shippers, 30s. 36s. 42s. "

Choice Old Port and "Vintage" Wines, 48s. 60s. 72s. "

Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy, 60s. and 72s. "

Noyau, Maraschino, Curacao, Cherry Brandy, and other foreign liquors, on receipt of a Post-office order or reference, any of the above will be forwarded immediately by

HEDGES & BUTLER, 155, REGENT-STREET, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton. Originally established A.D. 1667.

PARAWAX CANDLES, Three to the Pound.

—These Candles, manufactured by PRICE'S PATENT

CANDLE COMPANY expressly for Dinner-table Chandeliers, recommend themselves by their beauty of appearance and brilliancy of light. Price 1s. 6d. per lb. Can be had of all Chandeliers and Grocers.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAN LEVER TRUSS is

allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effectual in the curative treatment of HERNIA.

The use of a steel spring is avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, the requisite resisting power is supplied by the

STEEL AND PATENT LEVER. It is so constructed, that it is so much case and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive Circular may be had; the Truss (which cannot fail to be forwarded by post, on the circumference of the

two inches below the hips, being sent.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s.

P. O. O. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 16s. each; postage 4d.

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OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA is the

most certain remedy for restoring and strengthening the

Hair. By it Whiskers and Moustaches are produced and beautified. Ladies will find it especially valuable, as the most delicate Head-dress or Bonnet can be worn without fear of soiling. For Children it is invaluable. Price 3s. 6d., 6s. and 11s.—C. A. OLDREDGE, 22, Wellington-street, Strand.

AVOID MEDICINES—they always aggravate Chronic Complaints, but DU BARRY'S delicious health-restoring

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD

invariably and effectually cures them. Extract from

50,000 cures.—Cure No. 34,216 of the Marchioness de Brhan, Paris, of a fearful liver complaint, wasting away, with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, low spirits, and the most intolerable nervous agitation, which prevented even her sitting down for hours together, and which had seven years and resisted the careful treatment of the best French and English medical men. Cure No. 1,771: Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Lieutenant of Waterford, of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 40,242: "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting.—Maria Jolly." Cure No. 47,121: Miss Elizabeth Bates, Nursing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, who had resisted all medical treatment. Cure No. 54,812: Miss Virginia Zegers, of consumption.—In Tins, 11b., 2s. 6d.; 21b., 4s. 6d.; 12lb., 22s.—Barry Du Barry & Co. 77, Regent-street, London, and 12, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris; and 14, Rue de l'Empereur, Brussels. Also, Fortnum & Mason, Purveyors to Her Majesty; at Phillips', Tea-dealers; Batty's; Petty & Wood's; Abbot's; 61, Gracechurch-street; 4, Upper-lane; 63, 150, and 208, Oxford-street; 54, Upper Baker-street; 320, 440, and 451, Strand; 55, Charing Cross; and all Grocers and Chemists.

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154, 155, 156, 157, Minorities: 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, Aldgate.
560, 507, 508, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street.
137, 138, Tottenham-court-road; 353, Euston-road.

COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENTS:
Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.
The Establishments are closed every Friday Evening at sunset until Saturday Evening at sunset, when business is resumed until 11 o'clock.
All Articles are marked the lowest prices in plain figures.
Any Article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned.
List of Prices with Rules for Self-entertainment, Fashion Card, and our Pamphlet, "Gossip on Dress," gratis and post free.

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THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN THE KINGDOM AT

PARTRIDGE & COZENS,

103, FLEET-STREET, (corner of Chancery-lane), E.C.
Carriage paid to the Country on orders over 20s.
Per ream. Per 1000.
Useful Cream Note..... 2s. 6d. Useful Envelopes..... 2s. 6d.
Superfine ditto..... 3s. 6d. Superfine Thick ditto..... 4s. 6d.
Superfine Thick ditto..... 4s. 6d. Large Blue office ditto..... 4s. 6d.
Straw Paper..... 1s. 9d. Black Bordered do., 1s. per 100.
SERMON PAPER, plain, 3s. 6d. per ream; Ruled ditto, 4s. 6d.
No Charge for Stamping Paper or Envelopes from private Dies. Polished Steel Great Dies engraved for 5s. Coloured Stamping (Relief) reduced to 1s. per 100.
Price List and Sample Packet post free for two stamps.
PARTRIDGE & COZENS, 103, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU

for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY. Candelabra, Modern Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other Ornaments.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,

Wall Lights and Lustres, Table Glass, &c.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 7s. 15s.
Glass Desert.
All Articles marked "in plain figures."
Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

DENT. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKER,

by Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, invites attention to the superior Workmanship and elegance of Design of his extensive Stock of Watches and Drawing-room Clocks.
Guineas. Guineas.
Ladies' Gold Foreign Strong Silver Lever .. 8 .. 5
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Silver ditto .. 25 ..
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Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret, and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment of London-made Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chains, &c.
DREV, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank); 34 and 35, Royal Exchange; and at the Clock and Marine Company Stores, Somerset Wharf, Strand, London.

Wheeler & Wilson's Prize Medal.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE

UNRIVALLED
MANUFACTURED BY THE
WHEELER & WILSON COMPANY,
With all recent IMPROVEMENTS and ADDITIONS for
STITCHING, BINDING, CORDING, HEMMING,
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and all other Household or Manufacturing Work.
Instructions gratis to every Purchaser.
Illustrated Prospectus gratis and post free.
Offices and Sale Rooms:
130, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.
Manufacturers of Foot's Patent Umbrella Stand.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to

call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE to their Manufacture, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments:—
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Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most

secure against Fire and Thieves.
CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
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Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; 32, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

HORNIMAN'S TEA CHEAPER.

Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA; very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the strongest and most delicious in price.
Agents in every Town supply it in Packets.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS
and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS;
Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings;
Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue, post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patenteer, 37, West Strand, London, W.C.
Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture. Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

THE JURY OF CLASS 30 of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862, in awarding to SHER'S

SPRING MATTRESS, Tucker's Patent, or "Sommer Tucker," the ONLY PRIZE Medal or Honourable Mention given to bedding of any description, say in their Report, page 6, No. 2906, and page 11, No. 3014—
"The Sommer Tucker is perfectly solid, very healthy, and moderate in price."
—"A combination as simple as it is ingenious."
—"A bed as healthy as it is comfortable."
To be obtained of most respectable Upholsterers and Bed-linen Warehousemen, or wholesale of the Manufacturers, W.M. SKEE & SONS, Finsbury, London, E.C.

PENCILS, Black Lead and Coloured Chalks.

A. W. FABER'S
POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS,
Sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen.
Sole Agents: HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
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TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c. &c.

TWO PRIZE MEDALS—

JENNER & KNEWSTUB'S Ten-Guinea best Morocco or Russia Silver-fitted LADY'S DRESSING and WRITING BAG. Gentlemen's ditto. The Ten-Guinea Silver-fitted Lady's Dressing-case or Writing-case. The Ten-Guinea Travelling Bag. The Ten-Guinea Dressing-case.
At the Manufacturers', JENNER & KNEWSTUB,
33, St. James's-street, and 61 and 63, Jermyn-street.

GLYCERINE, which very simple Tests show to

be pure, is being sold on the statement that it is in every respect "equal to Price." The medical men prescribe "Price's Glycerine." Where purity is of importance, Patients can insure it by desiring to have their Glycerine in 1lb., 8, 4, or 2oz. Bottles, with capsules over the stoppers marked "Price's Patent."
Belmont, Vauxhall.

D. R. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Is incomparably superior to every other kind.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
President of the Medical Society of London, &c.

"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine, which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."
DR. LAWRENCE,
Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

"I invariably prescribe Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in preference to any other, feeling sure that it is a more genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."
Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

Sole Consignees:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., 77, Strand, London, W.C.
CAUTION.—Beware of proposed substitutions.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYER.

ING POWDER, unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, and every species of Insect, and harmless to animal life. Sold in Packets of 1s. 4d. each (12 packets sent free by post for 14 stamps); by THOMAS KEATING, Notary-at-law, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.—for which a Prize Medal was awarded to the producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.

THE NERVO-ARTERIAL ESSENCE (Con-

centrated).—The following Testimonial from the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex is among the many proofs of the efficacy of this valuable discovery for Nervousness, &c., by Dr. Bason, 15, Finsbury-place South, E.C.

"Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of stating to you a statement from my brother relating to the benefit the Hon. Mrs. Capel has derived from your medicine, which he begs me to say, you are welcome to make any use of you please."
Yours faithfully
"ESSEX."

In Bottles, at 11s. and 23s., at the Depot, 15, Finsbury-place South, E.C. Testimonials on application, or "A Few Words on Nervousness."

TEETH SUPPLIED by Messrs. GODFREY

Received the only Gold Medal awarded at the International Exhibition of 1862. One visit is only required for their adjustment. They will last a lifetime, and each restores the face to its original youthful appearance. A set from 2s. 10s. to 25 Guineas.—17, Hanover-st., Hanover-square, W. Painful stumps extracted painlessly. Teeth fitted with gold.

TEETH.—Patent 764, August, 1855.—As

shown at the International Exhibition, Class 17.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY & SONS direct attention to their Gum-coloured Enamelled Base for Artificial Teeth, and their complete system of Painful Dentistry. Teeth from 5s. Sets 5, 10, and 15 Guineas.—30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Established 1820.—For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "LANCET."

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pat-

tern Tooth Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Brushes, and every description of Brush and Comb for the Teeth. The Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth—the hairs never come loose. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Address 180 n and 181, OXFORD-STREET.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, indigestion, and all the ailments which arise from the constitution, more especially for Ladies and Children. It is prepared, in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength, by DINNEFORD, 18, FLEET-STREET, E.C. London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

THE PHARMACOPEIA.—The following is

an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by G. Collier, published by Longman & Co.

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of 'The Pharmacopœia') that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient unknown to me of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say, it is the best mass Pill in the kingdom; a mucous purge, and a mucous purge, and a hydragogue combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids, like most aloes pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

LOSS OF APETITE, WEAKNESS, &c.—

A TONIC.—Dr. HASSALL and the Medical Profession recommend that valuable stimulant, "WATERS' QUININE WINE."

Manufactured only by ROBERT WATERS, 2, Martin-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and others, at 20s. a dozen.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating

pain of Gout or Rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured by a few days of the celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Sold at 1s. 12d. and 2s. 6d. per Box by all Medicine Vendors.

THE KING OF BAVARIA has for many

years sanctioned the manufacture of a most efficacious medicine, known under the name of the Essential Spirit of Mergol. Mr. Wilderich Lung continues to carry on the manufacture of this universal remedy for weaknesses of all kinds. For Headache and Toothache it is unquestionably one of the best cures, and as a means for imparting vigour to the system is unsurpassed. Sold in 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Bottles, wholesale and retail, by Butler & Criepe, Chemists to the Royal Family, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London; and respectable Chemists throughout the Country.

ANOTHER CURE (this week) of ASTHMA—

A TIC COUGH by Dr. LOCKOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—August 24, 1863.—William Taylor, The Cape, Swetisbury, Dorsetshire, writes: "I have been for many years afflicted from an asthmatic cough. To get rest at night was almost out of the question, although he tried many things; but for the last four years, since Dr. Lockock's Wafers, he can insure a good night's rest; but if he happens to have no wafers in the house to take, he lies 'barking and coughing' all night long. Witness, R. Brown, Chemist, 5s. Spring-hill, Birmingham. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 12d. and 2s. 6d. per Box, of all Druggists."

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52,

FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguishable by the most observant; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and will enable to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped and rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street.—At home from Ten till Five.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

REPORT of the Directors for the Year ending 30th June, 1863, read at the Annual Meeting, 14th August, 1863.

PHILIP ROSE, Esq. in the Chair.

The time has again arrived when, in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the Directors have to make their Annual Report to the Proprietors. As on previous occasions, they will first ask their attention to the particulars of the Surplus Fund Account, from which the progress of the Company during the year will be readily perceived.

INCOME OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1863.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Account, June 30, 1862				477,392	14	4
Premiums on New Assurances	21,567	2	8			
Ditto on Renewed ditto	287,920	13	8			
	309,487	16	4			
Interest from Investments	79,618	18	1	389,106	14	5
				£866,499	8	9

CHARGE OF THE YEAR.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dividend to Proprietors				10,196	1	0
Claims on decease of Lives Assured	219,231	5	5			
Additions to those under Participating Policies	33,127	17	1			
Policies surrendered	18,240	14	3			
Re-assurances, New	4,721	2	6			
Ditto, Old	34,713	8	11			
	300,034	8	2			
Commission	10,210	2	9			
Medical Fees	745	16	10			
Income-tax	3,144	7	0			
Expenses of Management	13,860	0	1			
				328,034	14	10
Balance of Account, 30th June, 1863				528,268	12	11
				£866,499	8	9

Examined and approved,

THOMAS ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. SMITH, Jun. } Auditors.

From this statement it appears that the Income of the Company for the year was 389,106*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, and the charge 338,230*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a difference in its favour of 50,875*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The Premiums on Assurances newly effected are 21,567*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, and of this sum 4,721*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* has been expended in re-assurances. The actual Income of the Company is somewhat lowered by the application of 3*d.* in reduction of the Annual Premiums. The claims and additions amount to 242,859*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* more than those of the last year by 35,264*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, and less than those of the previous one by 13,077*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

The Interest realized during the year is at the rate of 4*l.* 2*s.* per cent. on the funds in hand at the commencement of it, productive and unproductive. As illustrating the financial condition of the Company at the end of the year, the Directors now turn to the particulars of the Balance Sheet. They are as follows:—

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.				BALANCE SHEET.				ASSETS.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Interest due to Proprietors	5,321	13	3	Amount invested in fixed Mortgages	938,411	3	8				
Claims on decease of Lives Assured and additions thereto unpaid	73,721	13	7	Ditto ditto decreasing Mortgages	142,605	18	3				
Cash Bonus due to Policyholders	574	2	8	Ditto ditto Reversions	253,311	6	6				
Sundry Accounts	5,504	10	2	Ditto ditto Funded Securities	402,148	18	4				
Value (1862) of Sums Assured, &c.	4,792,806	0	1	Ditto ditto Temporary Securities	47,096	12	2				
Proprietors' Fund	£198,322	10	0	Current Interest on the above Investments	27,282	0	8				
Surplus Fund, as above	528,268	12	11	Cash and Bills	15,773	9	1				
				Advanced on Security of the Company's Policies, &c.	118,588	10	5				
				Agents' Balances	29,745	16	6				
				Sundry Accounts	27,163	2	1				
				Value (1862) of Assurance Premiums	3,568,151	7	8				
				Value (1862) of Re-assurance	34,240	17	4				
								</			

Examined and approved,

THOMAS ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. SMITH, Jun. } Auditors.

The state of things here exhibited differs but little from that shown in the last Report. The Surplus Fund is increased by 50,875*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*—the difference mentioned above—and it may be observed, that a further investment of about 110,000*l.* has been made in the Government Funds.

The Proprietors are probably aware, that the amalgamation spoken of at the last Annual Meeting has not been effected; a conditional agreement was entered into, and the arrangements were all but completed, when certain legal difficulties arose, involving considerations of so much importance, that the Board felt they would not be justified in proceeding whilst those difficulties existed, and the means of surmounting them being in vain sought for, the negotiation has been brought to a close.

The Directors have only further to mention, that Mr. William Henry Smith, jun., one of the Auditors of the Company, has retired from the office, having become a Director of another Life Assurance Society. Mr. Smith's great capabilities for the duties of the appointment render his secession a loss not easily supplied, and one which there is much reason to regret. It will be for the Proprietors, however, to appoint a successor to Mr. Smith, in accordance with the notice given.

The Report was approved and unanimously adopted. Mr. Henry Rose was elected an Auditor of the Company in the room of Mr. Smith, and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Directors and Officers.

The Trustees and Directors of the Company are now as follows:—

TRUSTEES.

LORD BATEMAN.
ROBERT CHEERE, Esq.
JOSEPH ESDAILE, Esq.
CHARLES THOMAS HOLCOMBE, Esq.

RICHARD HARMAN LLOYD, Esq.
WILLIAM JAMES MAXWELL, Esq.
RALPH CHARLES PRICE, Esq.
HON. E. T. YORKE, M.P.,

And other Gentlemen.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JAMES BULLER EAST, Bart. D.C.L. M.P., *Chairman.*
THOMAS GODFREY SAMBROOKE, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq.
THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq.
CHARLES CHATFIELD, Esq.
NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq.
ROBERT A. GRAY, Esq.
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GUY, M.D.

CHARLES THOMAS HOLCOMBE, Esq.
RICHARD HARMAN LLOYD, Esq.
JOSHUA LOCKWOOD, Esq.
JAMES MURRAY, Esq.
SIR W. G. OUSELEY, K.C.B. D.C.L.
W. ANDERSON PEACOCK, Esq.

RALPH CHARLES PRICE, Esq.
PHILIP ROSE, Esq.
GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq.
CAPT. LOUIS SYMONDS TINDAL, R.N.
COL. CHARLES WELSH RAILL, K.C.T.
RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart.

